# The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 7. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1895. NO. 30


## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1895.

| | P.M. | Night. | A.M. | A.M. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 8.00 | 12.15 | ..... | 9.30 | ..... | ..... |
| Philadelphia | 11.20 | 4.30 | 7.00 | 12.25 | ..... | ..... |
| Washington | 10.40 | ..... | ..... | 10.30 | ..... | ..... |
| Baltimore | 11.40 | 4.40 | ..... | 11.25 | ..... | ..... |

| | D'ly A.M | D'ly. A. M. | D'ly. A. M. | D'ly. P. M. | Dly P M. | Dly* P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harrisburg | 3.10 | 8.18 | 11.20 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 10.20 |
| Rockeille | .... | 8.31 | 11.31 | ..... | 5.13 | 10.31 |
| Marysville | 3.24 | 8.36 | 11.36 | ..... | 5.18 | 10.34 |
| Duncannon | 3.38 | 8.54 | 11.50 | 4.15 | 5.34 | 10.47 |
| Newport | 3.59 | 9.24 | 12.14 | 4.37 | 6.02 | 11.08 |
| Millerstown. | .... | 9.36 | ..... | ..... | 6.13 | ..... |
| Thompsontown | .... | 9.47 | ..... | ..... | 6.24 | ..... |
| Port Royal | 4.31 | 10.07 | ..... | ..... | 6.42 | ..... |
| Mifflin | 4.37 | 10.14 | 12.52 | 5.10 | 6.47 | 11.40 |
| Lewistown Jc. | 4.58 | 10.40 | 1.12 | 5.29 | 7.13 | 11.58 |
| McVeytown | 5.20 | 11.08 | 1.33 | ..... | 7.38 | ..... |
| N. Hamilton | 5.38 | 11.32 | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | ..... |
| Mount Union | 5.42 | 11.40 | 1.56 | 6.09 | 8.07 | ..... |
| Mapleton. | 5.49 | 11.48 | ..... | ..... | 8.14 | ..... |
| Huntingdon. | 6.08 | 12.10 | 2.17 | 6.28 | 8.32 | 12.55 |
| Petersburg | 6.21 | 12.25 | 2.30 | ..... | 8.46 | ..... |
| Birmingham | 6.48 | 12.54 | 2.57 | h | 9.10 | ..... |
| Tyrone. | 6.55 | 1.02 | 3.05 | 7.06 | 9.16 | 1.32 |
| Bellwood | 7.18 | 1.24 | 3.23 | 7.23 | 9.34 | ..... |
| Altoona | 7.40 | 1.45 | 3.40 | 7.40 | 9.50 | 2.00 |
| Pittsburg | 12.10 | 6.50 | 8.10 | 11.30 | ..... | 5.30 |
| | P.M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P.M | A. M. |

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

| | *D'ly A.M. | D'ly. A. M. | D'ly. A. M. | Dly P.M. | D'ly. P. M. | D'ly. P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg | | 3.10 | 8.00 | | 1.00 | 4.30 |
| Altoona | 5.00 | 7.15 | 11.40 | 2.00 | 6.05 | 9.05 |
| Bellwood | 5.14 | 7.30 | 11.52 | 2.17 | 6.20 | 9.19 |
| Tyrone. | 5.28 | 7.48 | 12.03 | 2.35 | 6.37 | 9.33 |
| Birmingham | 5.32 | 7.53 | g | 2.42 | 6.42 | |
| Petersburg | 5.53 | 8.17 | | 3.06 | 7.06 | |
| Huntingdon | 6.05 | 8.30 | 12.35 | 3.20 | 7.20 | 10.12 |
| Mapleton. | 6.21 | 8.47 | | 3.38 | 7.35 | |
| Mt. Union | 6.28 | 8.53 | | 3.46 | 7.41 | 10.32 |
| N. Hamilton | 6.33 | 8.58 | | 3.51 | 7.46 | |
| McVeytown | 6.52 | 9.15 | | 4.12 | 8.04 | |
| Lewiston Jc. | 7.15 | 9.35 | 1.33 | 4.38 | 8.26 | 11.16 |
| Mifflin | 7.38 | 9.55 | 1.50 | 5.03 | 8.47 | 11.37 |
| Port Royal | 7.44 | 9.59 | | 5.09 | 8.52 | |
| Thompsontown | 8.02 | 10.14 | | 5.27 | 9.07 | |
| Millerstown. | 8.12 | 10.22 | | 5.38 | 9.16 | |
| Newport | 8.22 | 10.32 | | 5.48 | 9.26 | |
| Duncannon | 8.49 | 10.54 | | 6.20 | 9.50 | |
| Marysville | 9.04 | 11.07 | | 6.39 | 10.04 | |
| Rockville. | 9.08 | 11.12 | | 6.45 | | |
| Harrisburg | 9.20 | 11.25 | 3.10 | 7.00 | 10.20 | 1.00 |

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

| | P. M. | P. M. | P. M | P.M. | | A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 12.20 | *3.10 | 6.15 | *10.40 | | |
| Washington | 1.25 | *4.30 | 7.30 | | | |
| Philadelphia | 12.17 | *3.00 | 6.23 | 11.15 | | 4.30 |
| New York | 2.33 | *5.53 | 9.23 | 3.53 | | 7.33 |

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 5.15, 10.45 A. M. and 3.15 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. weed days.

For Rellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 3.34 and 7.25 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

## EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:20 a. m., on Tuesday, April 16, 1895.

| NORTH. Mail, No. 5. | NORTH. Pass. No. 3 | NORTH. Mail. No. 1 | STATIONS. | SOUTH. Mail, No. 2. | SOUTH. Mixed. No. 4. | SOUTH. Mail. No. 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. M. | a.m. | a.m | | A. M. | p. m. | p. m. |
| 1 24 | 9 20 | 6 20 | Robertsdale | 11 42 | 9 10 | 6 00 |
| 1 36 | 9 32 | 6 32 | Cook's | 11 30 | 8 58 | 5 48 |
| 2 48 | 9 44 | 6 44 | Cole's | 11 18 | 8 46 | 5 36 |
| 2 14 | 10 10 | 7 10 | Saltillo | 10 48 | 8 16 | 5 06 |
| 2 21 | 10 17 | 7 17 | Three Springs | 10 41 | 8 09 | 4 59 |
| 2 33 | 10 29 | 7 20 | *ee rsville | 10 19 | 7 57 | 4 47 |
| | | | | | 7 45 | |
| 2 45 | 10 41 | 7 41 | Rockhill | 10 07 | P. M. 2 35 | 4 35 |
| 3 00 | 10 56 | 7 56 | Shirley | 9 40 | 2 20 | 4 20 |
| 3 07 | 11 03 | 8 03 | *Augh. Mills | 9 33 | 2 13 | 4 13 |
| 3 20 | 11 16 | 8 16 | Mount Union | 9 20 | 2 00 | 4 00 |

## SHADE GAP BRANCH.

| WEST. No. 10 | WEST. No. 8 | STATIONS. | EAST No. 9 | EAST No. 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| p. m. | a. m. | | a. m. | p. m. |
| 5 45 | 7 15 | L Rockhill A | 6 20 | 4 50 |
| 5 38 | 7 08 | *Blacklog | 6 27 | 4 57 |
| 5 30 | 7 00 | *Cedar Rock | 6 35 | 5 05 |
| 5 26 | 6 56 | *Locke Vall'y | 6 39 | 5 09 |
| 5 20 | 6 50 | *Shade Gap Stair | 6 45 | 5 15 |
| | | A Goshorn L | | |

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.


## Union National Bank

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.


## THE EPWORTH LEAGUERS.

**A Gathering of Prominent Christian Workers in Huntingdon.**

The 4th annual Convention of the Central Pennsylvania Conference Epworth League, with over 500 delegates in attendance, convened in the First M. E. church, this place, on Tuesday afternoon, with Presiding Elder Polsgrove in charge of the opening service.

Promptly at 3 o'clock the president, Rev. B. C, Connor, of Bloomsburg, opened the business session. The various details of organization were promptly dispatched and committees on Resolutions, Nominations, Statistics and Delegates were appointed.

The first paper of the convention was presented by Miss Sallie Kittleberger, of Curwensville, "Suggestions for a Successful Business Meeting." Business methods must be used in any line of work. Suggestions were in line of the by-laws, spirited singing, earnest prayer. Then department officers should be ready to report what has been done, whether the work be small or great. Interest may be created by a short literary or social entertainment, but consecration of heart and life of each leaguer.

Miss Mary Kessler, of Altoona, furnished additional suggestions. A good attendance is requisite; every member should realize it a duty; a "drumming-up corps" is often useful. A wide-awake president and cabinet will result in a spirited meeting.

The study of parliamentary practice and rules is beneficial. Order and punctuality, prayer and preparation to the best of our ability should precede every meeting. Then the divine benediction is sure to rest on our every meeting.

The general discussion was participated in by Rev. George Leidy, H. C. White, Rev. J. B. Stein, Rev. N. D. Schenck, Rev. M. K. Foster, Rev. G. W. Stevens and others.

The next paper was, "Who Ought to Lead the Devotional Meeting?" by Miss Kittie M. Eby, of Carlisle. The greatest hindrance to success in devotional meetings is lack of efficient leaders. As talents vary the workers must be properly assigned. Division of labor is a cardinal principle. The Epworth League recognizes this. So much for theory. Now for facts. The careless, self-opinionated leader who would better be employed on the entertainment department, the theological brother, the growler, the breezy popular leader, the timid, nervous leader, were all pictured with life-like simplicity. All these have their places in other departments. Who ought to lead our meetings? Only those who are peculiarly fitted; those who are apt to teach, who have been with Jesus and learned of him.

Various opinions were brought forward. The alphabetical style of selecting the leaders was then thoroughly discussed on both sides of the question. The general conclusion seemed to be that the leaders should be carefully selected, and, at the same time the young people should have a chance to develope into workers. A fifteen minute preliminary prayer meeting with the leader by a committee from the spiritual department has been tried with good results.

"The Epworth Guards," a subject which has never received much attention, was presented by Rev. T. P. Gheer, of Bellwood.

The wisdom of this movement is proven by the object, "for the conversion of the youth of Methodism," and by the pledge which includes the triple pledge. The organization is under the careful supervision of the church. Their opportunities for work are numerous. Especially in the fourth department may the guards be utilized. As ushers, as Sunday school officers they will brighten the way for all the meetings. Some companies have reading rooms. The movement is a grand one, raising a generation of boys with lips clean from foul and profane language, tobacco stain and alcohol. The future of the church depends largely on the Epworth guards. May God bless the Epworth guards.

Logan Epworth Guards, Co. A, 74th Regiment, of Chapter No. 3811 of Bellwood, were then introduced and greeted with hearty applause, as a fitting illustration of the topic, speaking more loudly than words of the possibilities of the organization. These guards are young men, not little boys. A general discussion followed, in which very great interest in the salvation of the boys was manifested.

When is a chapter successful? was answered by Mrs. J. B. Graham, of James Creek.

When they "Look up and Lift up" when they give their energies to the work of soul-saving. The greatest need of the church to-day is the Christianizing of Christianity. If souls are saved the chapter is successful, for the standard is religious. Other standards are the educational, musical, numerical. But the chapter which may fall very short when measured by these standards may be far ahead according to the true ideal. All the other departments are subordinate; very important and not by any means to be discounted.

TUESDAY EVENING.

The first 15 minutes were spent in singing from "Songs of the Soul," Prof. Black, of Williamsport, leader.

The formal program of the evening was introduced by an address on "The Purity of Municipal Government in Relation to the Sabbath Day." The author, Mr. E. F. Giles of Altoona, handled the subject in a forcible manner.

"Our Attitude Toward the Liquor Traffic," by Rev. J. H. Daugherty, of Hughesville, brought out some startling facts.

After a song Rev. Dr. A. R. Miller presented a resolution that the greetings of the League be conveyed to the reunion of the 49 regiment by the company of the Epworth Guards from Bellwood. This was at once adopted and the Guards excused for that mission.

Rev. Quincy Lee Morrow, of Baltimore, was introduced to give an address on "Christian Citizenship."

The next paper, "What Can the Social Department of the League do for the Church?" by Mrs. Nannie S. Bardo, of Jersey Shore, was read by Miss Ella Keefer, of Williamsport.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

At 8.30 the devotional service began with a brief song service. Rev. Dr. Miller read the Scripture lesson and led the audience in repeating the xxiii Psalm.

After the reading of minutes the order of the day was taken up, the receiving of district reports, Altoona district being first on the list. W. T. Bair, of Philipsburg, presented the report of that district, showing a very marked development in the work.

Danville district was represented by G. Murray Klepfer.

Miss Kittie M. Eby read the report of L. F. Bower, of the Harrisburg district.

Rev. B. H. Hart, of Huntingdon, gave the report of Juniata district.

"Tithing" was the subject of a paper by Mrs. D. S. Bailey, of Clearfield.

At this point Rev. Sandt, of the Lutheran, and Rev. Houghton, of Protestant Epicopal churches, were introduced to the convention.

Rev. B. F. Dimmick, D. D., spoke of the Methodist habit of jesting about collections, which he thought should be discouraged and giving treated as an act of worship.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The minutes of the morning session were approved. The total membership of the Senior League of the conference was reported by the statistical committee as follows: Altoona district, 4900; Danville district, 4449; Harrisburg district, 5115; Juniata district, 4229; Williamsport, 4407.

A motion urging all chapters to elect in the month of May was unanimously passed; also a resolution urging that the young people take our church papers more generally.

An invitation for the next convention was received from Sunbury and Northumberland and unanimously accepted.

The report of the nominating committee was received and the following officers elected:

President, Rev. G. M. Klepfer; first vice president, J. B. McClure, of Hollidaysburg; second, R. T. Hughes, Lewistown; third, Miss K. M. Eby, Carlisle; fourth, Miss Margaret Russell, Williamsport; fifth, Robert E. Tinner, Hazleton; recording secretary, W. T. Bair, Philipsburg; corresponding secretary, Mrs. R. M. Eveland, Danville; treasurer, Miss Belle Agnew, Bedford.

Then Bishop Nide was introduced and gave a hearty greeting to the convention.

Miss Hannah Wilson, of Newton Hamilton, presented a paper on "Equipment for Soul Saving."

W. L. Woodcock, Esq., of Altoona, spoke of the joy of saving life and the greater joy of soul saving.

A letter from Rev. S. Creighton and others followed, and the discussion was closed by Dr. Monroe, who advocated personal work all the year round.

The literaay department was represented by Rev. H. C. Pardoe, of Bedford, in a paper entitled "Some Choice Ideals in the Art of Reading.'

The question box was opened by Rev. S. B. Evans. One question, Why does the Methodist church take so much machinery to run it? Because it is the biggest thing in the universe; excited laughter and applause.

The mass meeting in the First and Second M. E. churches, addressed by Bishop Nide and Rev. Dr. George Elliott, were largely attended.


**Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment**

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

**TO HORSE OWNERS.**

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

**Electric Bitters.**

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and will prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters—entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50c. and $1.00 at O'Connor & Sons'.


## ODDS AND ENDS.

Paris has 1500 firemen.

There are paper horse shoes.

Japan has 49 spinning mills.

Jerusalem has eight printing shops.

Spain's railroads cover 6914 miles.

Missouri has the biggest apple crop.

China has 4,000,000 opium smokers.

England has 1674 co-operative stores.

Uncle Sam has 800 electric railways.

Alaska has a dozen salmon canneries.

Kansas has a 1573-acre apple orchard.

England makes 200,000,000 pins annually.

Americans use 12,000,000 postage stamps daily.

Three-fourths of the total population of Russia are farmers.

George Westinghouse, patentee of the brake which bears his name, has made over $20,000,000 from his invention.

Since 1888 about $125,000,000 has been invested in the conversion of horse car lines into electric railways and cable roads.

The latest calculation is that 135,000 passengers crossed the Atlantic to Europe this year, and that they spent $60,000,000 during the time they were there.

There are 70,000 acres given up to to the cultivation of oysters along the Long Island Sound in front of Connecticut, and the land and plants are valued at $4,000,000.

The smallest flower known to the botanist is said to be that of the yeast flower. It is microscopic in size and is said to be only 100th of a millimeter in diameter.

**Protection to Witnesses.**

"Witnesses," says the Philadelphia Record, "should not be hectored and insulted by ill bred and underbred lawyers. The judges should be on the alert to protect them and to make their respective courts the scene of order and decorum." That is certainly true. There ought to be good manners in court. There is nothing in the law or the constitution that permits a black-guard attorney to badger and bully a witness and no good can come out of it. But still it is very common practice all over the country. If a shrewd lawyer can unmask a lying witness by keen wit, and lay a snare for his his feet that will trip him up, that is all right. But he should do it with the polish and politeness of a prince.

**Program for Re-union of Scott's Artillery.**

Following is the program for the re-union of Scott's Artillery to be held at Mapleton on Friday, October 25th:

Meet at 10 o'clock A. M.

Parade at 10.30 o'clock A. M.

Free lunch to members at 12 M. at Juniata House.

Business meeting at 1.30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting place for next meeting.

Election of officers.

Voluntary talks on soldiers' life and other manners and customs of "forty years ago." Everybody invited to this meeting


**Two Lives Saved.**

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill. was told by her doctors she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Son's. Regular size 50c and $1.00

# THE W. C. T. U. RALLIES.

## The Twenty-second Annual Convention Meets in Baltimore.

## FRANCES E. WILLARD'S ADDRESS.

**The Platform Calls for Equal Suffrage, Prohibition, a Referendum, Government Regulation of Monopolies, Direct Vote for President, and Free Coinage of Silver---A Change of Name Suggested.**

Nearly 600 delegates from thirty-eight States and Territories, representing nearly 300,000 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, met at Music Hall, Baltimore, Md., to attend the twenty-second annual convention of that society. The hall was handsomely decorated. In the centre of a large flag suspended over the stage was the color of the Union, a white bow of enormous size. On the front of the platform were the letters "W. C. T. U." in autumn leaves, pierced with a mammoth palm.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

As Miss Frances E. Willard, the National President, entered the main hall she was greeted with the Chautuqua salute by an audience that filled the auditorium to overflowing. Following the drop of her gavel, a crusade psalm was read responsively, led by Mrs. Eliza Thompson, of Hillsboro, Ohio, who is known in temperance circles as "Mother Thompson." She began the crusade inaugurated in her home twenty-one years ago, and from which arose the present W. C. T. U. Mrs. Thompson is in her eightieth year. After prayer by Mrs. Henrietta L. Monroe, President of the Ohio W. C. T. U., Miss Willard read her annual address.

Miss Willard said a union of reform forces is contemplated, and the leaders have agreed to the following basis, which is "commended" to the good will of all white ribbon women:

1. Direct legislation, the initiative and the referendum in all National, State and local matters; the imperative mandate and proportional representation.

2. When any branch of legitimate business becomes a monopoly in the hands of a few against the interests of the many, that industry should be taken possession of, on just terms, by the municipality, the State, or the Nation, and administered by the people.

3. The election of President and Vice-President, and of United States Senators, by direct vote of the people, and also of all civil officers so far as practicable.

4. Equal suffrage without distinction of sex.

5. As the land is the rightful heritage of the people, no tenure should be held without use and occupancy.

6. Prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes and governmental control of the sale for medicinal, scientific, and mechanical uses.

7. All money—paper, gold and silver—should be issued by the National Government only and made legal tender for all payments, public or private, on future contracts and in amount adequate to the demands of business.

8. The free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Miss Willard advocated that the Prohibition party should change its name to Home Protection party. The use of the word prohibition as the name of a party has given an excuse to the pulpits of the land to cease from advocating the principles of prohibition. The word prohibition is wholly a negative term, and distasteful to Americans; but the word Home Protection is positive, attractive and contains an argument in itself.

At the conclusion of her address a large white silk banner studded with fifty gilt stars, representing the States and Territories wherein the W. C. T. U. have representation, was presented to Miss Willard by Miss W. Jennings Demorest. Chairman of the Executive Committee of Sorosis, of New York. This emblem was waved to and fro by Miss Willard and Mrs. Eliza Thompson, while Mrs. Katharine Willard Baldwin, of New York, a niece of the National President, sang the recently composed "The White Ribbon Star-Spangled Banner."

Mrs. Helen M. Barker, of Chicago, Treasurer, presented her report. The report shows an increase in membership over last year, although the present fiscal year only covers eleven months against thirteen months included in last year's report. Pennsylvania is the banner State, showing a gain of two thousand; New York over one thousand, while Iowa, Ohio, Oregon, Southern California, Connecticut, Maine and Louisiana show each a gain of five hundred and over. North Carolina, South Carolina, Indiana, District of Columbia, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia all showing a gain over last year. The total receipts of this year are $23,038.96; total expenditures, $18,059.37, leaving a balance in the treasury, after all bills are paid, of $4979.59. Received for dues, $14,757.29.

### Girl Made Insane by Fright.

Anna, the eight-year-old daughter of Charles Hess, of Pice Lake, Wis., was taken to the insane asylum at Mendota. It is a very sad case. The little girl was playing in the Third Ward school house during the noon hour, when her playmates locked her in one of the closets and got all about releasing her. She remained there several hours. When released she was insane.

## THE INDIANA A SUCCESS.

**A Record of 15.61 Knots Made on the Battle Ship's Trial.**

In her official trial trip between Cape Ann and Boone Island, off the coast of Massachusetts, a distance of thirty-one knots, the battleship Indiana made an average speed of 15.61 knots for four hours. This is 61-100 knots above the speed required by the Government, and as there was a premium offered of $25,000 for every quarter knot made over fifteen, the Cramps will receive $50,000 as a bonus in excess of the contract price offered. This may be increased to $75,000 when the tidal observations are worked out, as the allowance for tidal obstructions will probably give the ship 15.75 knots.

With their usual fortune the Cramps had a day that was perfect for a trial trip. Forced draught was turned on an hour before the starting point was reached. The can buoys that staked the course were further marked by a Government boat anchored at each one.

The Indiana started at 10:03:13½, and it was 2:30:21 when the trial was over, just one hour fifty-five minutes and thirty-five seconds from Boone Island, and a total of three hours fifty-eight minutes and twenty-eight seconds. A remarkable circumstance was the speed between the last two stake boats. It proved that the Indiana was able to do better after her machinery had been driven at high pressure for a considerable time than when the engines were first put under forced draught. This is in marked contrast to the performance of English battle ships of the Royal Sovereign class. The English are said to have never succeeded in getting much better than sixteen knots out of their first-class battle ships, and when they have attained this speed it has been at the expense of machinery.

The Indiana's machinery was declared a triumph by the engineer officers of the trial board. Not the slightest difficulty developed, and the engineers were unanimous in the opinion that the engines were the best in any war ship they have ever handled.

After the run was over, a helm test was made. The ship was turned in a circle of 400 yards, or 200 less than it took to turn the cruiser New York. She answered her helm with great promptness. After the helm test, the Indiana ran up the bay to Boston light and the Naval Board went ashore in a tug.

## VOLCANOES OF THE NORTH.

**Grand Sights Witnessed by the Commodore Perry's Crew.**

The United States revenue cutter Commodore Perry has returned from the Northern Sea, where she has been confronted each night for weeks by a gigantic line of light. As Captain Smith expresses it: "The stokers of the under world have been stirring up the subterranean sea of flames that is supposed to lie thousands of feet under the Bering bed, and as a consequence fully twenty of the forty volcanoes in the Aleutian chain are now active."

The line of islands lying between the Bering Sea and the Pacific Ocean belong to the United States, and on them are probably the only active volcanoes lying within American territory. Much has been written of Bogaslov Island, which has been throwing up a cloud of steam at times for years, but it was supposed that all the other peaks on this singular line of islands were extinct craters only. Now, as far as the eye can reach, from a point in Bering Sea, and even at a distance from the famous seal islands, the rising smoke and steam can be seen in both directions. The eruption is general, and and so very lively that at night the airy columns take on the reflections of the fires deep in the earth beneath the craters.

Nowhere else on the globe can such a sight be witnessed. In the daytime only white smoke or steam is visible. As dusk comes and darkness follows the wonder grows. The brighter columns show up in the cold Alaskan night first, and as it gets darker other vivid curls of smoke are to be seen at greater distances. Sometimes when the position of the observer is advantageous, a dozen or fifteen of these moderm pillars of fire are in sight.

As a proof of the mighty power that is at work beneath the islands a neck of land has been forced up out of the sea between Bogolav and old Bogolav, and the two islands are one. It is a queer looking land, and one of the passes shown on the chart as connecting Bering Sea with the greater ocean to the southward. The rocks in this neck are manifestly of volcanic origin. Black and smooth in surface, as if once melted.

## CALLS HYPNOTISM A FRAUD.

**Harry Davis, a Professional Subject, Gives Away Some Secrets.**

Harry Davis, who has for four years been a professional hypnotic subject, has made the declaration publicly that hypnotism is a fraud, and has issued a challenge to all professors of that science to meet him in public at any time or place, Davis agreeing to obey any instructions given him and defying any professor to hypnotize him.

Davis, who is twenty-three years old, has lived in Chicago for seven years, and during the last four has appeared in hundreds of public and private exhibitions of so-called professors of hypnotism. He has undergone every alleged test known to the profession, and the details of these have appeared in newspapers and medical journals, not only in this country, but in Europe. Despite these facts, the young man asserts that he has never been hypnotized, and declares himself capable of performing and explaining any "test" known to the world.

He explains a number of so-called tests, and among others refers to his famous "hypnotic sleep" of seven days, recently, in a North Side theatre. He says: "Three of us took turns sleeping in that bed. We took the janitor of the theater into the deal the first night and the next night the watchman. I was downtown every day that week while the people supposed I was sleeping in the theatre."

## DISASTROUS FIRES.

**Damage Done at Blanchester, Ohio, Creede, Col., and New Orleans.**

All the business portion of Blanchester, Ohio, was wiped out by fire. A few residences on the outskirts were saved, and some goods from the stores are piled up in the fields. The drought left all the cisterns used by the fire department dry, and there was no water to use while the flames had their way. No lives were lost.

All the frame buildings in Creede, Col., burned. This is the third disastrous fire in the famous mining camp. Thirty-four business houses are destroyed, including the postoffice, the two newspaper offices, the Sentinel and the Candle. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

The Perseverance Rice Mills, New Orleans, with an immense stock, and all the buildings in the same square, were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $500,000.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

### Washington Items.

Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, made public a report on strikes and lockouts.

Baron Max von Thielmann, the new German Ambassador to the United States, was formally presented to the President in the Blue Room of the Executive Mansion by Secretary Olney. Baron Thielmann made a felicitous speech, to which the President responded appropriately.

Washington begins to think England is trying to actively array Europe against America on the Monroe Doctrine.

Secretary Smith directed the force in the law division of the Interior Department to work one hour extra each day, in order that the work of that division may be brought up to date. It is now about ten months in arrears.

Secretary Olney received a communication from M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador, outlining the programme of the International Exhibition of Arts, Agriculture, and Industrial Progress, to be held in Paris in 1900, and inviting the United States to participate.

Bids were opened in Washington for the repairs of the New York Postoffice. P. J. Carlin & Company, of Brooklyn, were the lowest bidders at $26,000.

By direction of the President handsome silver vases have been manufactured and suitably engraved for presentation to Captain Karl A. Soderlund, of the Russian bark Saarl, and Captain A. Jouanjean, of the French bark Psyche, for giving succor to American seamen.

Government Directors have reported a plan which they think would conserve the Government's interests in the Union Pacific.

Spain backs down and restores diplomatic functions to United States Consul-General Williams of Cuba.

Assistant Secretary McAdoo decided to turn over at once to the State of Massachusetts the old receiving ship Minnesota, now lying at New York, without making further repairs to her.

### Domestic.

Augustus Ward, of Memphis, Tenn., secured $850,000 on forged paper, sold his assets and fled to Honduras.

Owing to the depredations of burglars and thugs in Chicago the Chief of Police issued an order to policemen to stop and question all men whom they encountered on the streets after midnight.

The Commissioners of Accounts of New York City make serious charges against the financial administration of the Police Board of which John C. Sheehan, James J. Martin and Charles F. MacLean were members.

The State Bank at Duluth, Minn., from which Cashier Charles Stuckey stole $15,000 and then fled, assigned to C. L. Davidson, the heaviest stockholder.

Riverside, Mich., a place of 150 inhabitants, was completely wiped out by fire. A score of dwellings, saw mill, three stores, the Postoffice, cooper and blacksmith shops, and railway depot were destroyed.

James Morrison, of Birmingham, Ala., stabbed to death Mrs. William Jones, the wife of his nearest friend, with whom he was infatuated, because she refused his love.

By an explosion of gas at the Knickerbocker Colliery, Shenandoah, Penn., Michael Chico, Charles Majack, George Carroll and Felix Meiolski, all miners, were fatally burned. Five others were seriously burned.

At a public meeting in Montgomery, Ala., $100,000 was subscribed to the People's Cotton Factory. This is one-half of the capital stock, and the enterprise will now be pushed.

John H. Bowen, fifty-five years old, a weigher in the United States Appraiser's stores, Philadelphia, Penn., shot his wife Annie, fifty years old, twice in the head, and then fired a shot into his own brain, dying almost instantly.

C. H. Stuckey, Cashier of the State Bank of Duluth, Minn., who has been connected with the institution for eight years, is missing, and so is $11,010 in currency and gold.

The wife of ex-Consul Waller arrived at New York with evidence in her husband's favor, which she will present to the State Department at Washington.

A. K. Ward, of Memphis, Tenn, is said to be a forger of notes amounting to $250,000.

Stephen Constable, Superintendent of Buildings in New York City, announces that the corruption among employes of his department is beyond comprehension, and that unless he has more money and better men he will not be responsible for public safety.

Ex-Dock Commissioner Phelan, of New York, City, was directly accused by Dock Builder John Gillies of demanding $3450 as a bribe to pass a bill for $30,000.

The pay car on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad was wrecked at Ceylon, Ind. Three men were killed and several badly injured. The dead are: John Malcott, James Gibson and William Brown.

Women delegates to the Social Purity Congress in Baltimore, Md., visited the slums of that city.

Mrs. Miner, living south of Magnolia, Ark., locked her two children, age six and four, in a room while she went to a neighbor's home. While she was gone the house caught fire and the children were cremated.

### Foreign Notes.

The plot to kill Korea's Queen was instigated by Japan's Minister at Seoul, Tokio is now persuaded.

The new British battle ship Victorious was launched from the Chatham (England) dockyard. She is 390 feet long and has seventy-five feet beam and twenty-seven and one-half feet draught.

Great alarm has been caused at Chinacola, in the interior of Colombia, by a series of earthquakes that have done much damage.

Senator Magnier was sentenced to a year in prison in France for corruption.

John W. Mackay, Jr., aged twenty-five, the eldest son of John W. Mackay, the Bonanza millionaire, of San Francisco, died in France from injuries received by being thrown from his horse.

H. J. Marley, the American foreman of the La Tierra mine, was killed by another American, named George Fernet, near Fresnillo, Mexico. After killing Marley Fernet took his own life by shooting himself through the head.

England has sent an ultimatum to Venezuela demanding reparation for the arrest of British police in the Republic and stating definite terms of settlement of the serious boundary disputes between the two countries.

Great Britain has sent an ultimatum to the King of Ashanti, who is accused of violating his treaty obligations, demanding that he place Ashanti under British protection, with a resident Commissioner.

The unusually heavy rains in Guatemala probably have ruined the crops.

An imperial irade has been issued approving the scheme for the reform of the Turkish administration in Armenia drawn by the British, French and Russian Embassies in conjunction with the Porte.

# HOMES OF 1000 BURNED.

## Nine Blocks in Algiers, a Suburb of New Orleans, Destroyed.

## THE FIRE OF INCENDIARY ORIGIN.

**A Blaze Started by an Italian for Insurance Sweeps Away 197 Houses Belonging to the Poorer Classes---The Flames Burned Themselves Out---Tried to Lynch the Incendiary.**

That portion of New Orleans, La., known as Algiers, has been almost wiped out by flames. The fire started a few minutes after midnight in the shanty occupied by Paul Bouffia. Six fires have started in this place before the present one, and the facts surrounding this one indicate that he started it for the insurance. He bought six gallons of coal oil a few days before and those who at first responded to the alarm claimed that they plainly smelled burning oil. The house burned as though it had been saturated by oil.

So plain did the citizens consider his guilt that they made an effort to lynch him, and a strong cordon of police was all that saved him. The fire wiped out nine squares, or 197 houses, and rendered homeless 1000 persons. These were nearly all of the poorer class, and the flames destroyed all they possessed.

The conflagration started several squares to the rear of the river bank and burned down to the edge of the Mississippi. There were no water-mains in the portion of the city where the fire burned, and the flames had to be fought by bucket brigades. This method availed nothing, owing to the high wind that prevailed. All the harbor tugs steamed across the river and offered their assistance, but could do nothing, as they had no lines of hose and there were none to give them.

The Fire Department was sent over from New Orleans, but the firemen were powerless, as they had to depend on the fire wells for a water supply. None of these lasted more than five minutes, as there was no water in them, owing to the low stage of the river. The fire could not be headed off. It simply burned itself out.

All the furniture was destroyed with the buildings, and the occupants were virtually left destitute. At night a public school and three public halls were put at the disposal of the homeless people. A relief committee was appointed, and at a meeting $7000 was raised for the homeless. This is a mere bagatelle compared to what will be required. It is estimated that the loss will be between $350,000 and $500,000.

A suspicious fact, and one that goes far to confirm the belief that the fire was of incendiary origin, is that Paul Bouffia, in whose place it started, had taken his entire family from home and spent the night on the New Orleans side of the Mississippi River. His excuse is that he came over to be treated for rheumatism and was afraid to leave his family alone in Algiers.

An immense crowd went across to Algiers to look at the ruins. They were packed so densely on the wharf, awaiting the ferry, that it gave way, and over sixty persons, including many women and children, were precipitated into the river. They were all rescued, but several sustained broken limbs and internal injuries.

## UNSEASONABLE SNOWSTORMS.

**The First Flurries of the Season Occur at Various Points.**

The first snowstorm of the season prevailed in the region of the Great Lakes and in Pennsylvania and Northern New York. The icy blasts of the Poles have held full sway. This has been the general condition, not only in Minnesota, but in the Dakotas and Manitoba, and sand storms and dust storms have made the air a blinding, freezing scourge, accompanied as they have been by a low temperature that cannot ordinarily be expected at this time. It is estimated that a quarter of a million bushels of grain and nearly a million tons of hay have been destroyed. Dispatches from various points give the following details:

ESCANABA, Mich.: The first snowfall of the season occurred here, being accompanied by a blizzard. The weather is extremely cold.

LANSING, Mich.: The first snow of the season fell here, but melted as it struck the earth.

PLAINFIELD, Wis.: This was the coldest day of the season, the mercury standing at the freezing point nearly all day. A few flakes of snow fell at times.

ERIE, Penn.: A snowstorm broke over Erie which for duration and depth of snowfall is unprecedented in this section at this season of the year. Ten inches of snow have fallen. The damage to fruit trees as well as shade trees and shrubbery will be very great, as the trees are still heavily clad with foliage.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.: Snow has been falling here since noon, and at 6 o'clock p. m. the ground is thickly covered, concealing the grass and clothing the trees with winter garb. It is rapidly melting, however, with prospects of warmer weather.

## FOUR KILLED BY A TREE.

**An Entire Family Lose Their Lives While Camping Out.**

John Carr, his wife and two sons were killed by a falling tree. They lived at Dry Forks, W. Va., and had started out on a ginseng-digging trip. Expecting to remain out for a week, they had provided themselves with a camping outfit. They pitched their tent under a large dead oak tree. It was very cold, and a fire was built immediately behind the tent. While the family slept the embers were blown against the tree, which took fire near the root and burned through, eventually falling on the tent and directly across the sleeping family.

Mr. Carr was crushed. His wife's head was also crushed, and the youngest son broken from his chest to his knees. The other boy was mortally hurt, but he managed to crawl to John Long's cabin, about a mile away. There he lived long enough to tell his story, dying soon after.

### Terrible Storms in Italy.

The violent storms which have prevailed along the coasts of Italy and in the interior have resulted in the death of fifty persons and injury to hundreds of others, while the damage to property is almost incalculable.

### Rev. Dr. Talmage's Farewell.

Dr. Talmage preached farewell sermons to crowds in New York City and Brooklyn.

### The Early Birds.

It's the early birds that catch the worm, saith the proverb, but what a foolish worm it is to get up so early and be caught. Some of our farmers are the early birds. They go forth at dawn to catch up, as they call it, and they catch something else. Tramping through wet grass and stubble on cold, damp, frosty mornings like these, and going thus all day thereafter, brings to scores of them what they were not looking for. They come home in the evening to suffer all night with rheumatism. Now, while men must work, they need not suffer. Why should they when a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil will keep them all right? A good rub at night with it will so strengthen and heal the muscles they will resist the influence of the cold and dampness, and a man will be cured before he knows it. Let this be tried for a while, and if the man is not cured it is only because he hasn't the patience to rub the pain out.

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LUCAS COUNTY.

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

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**$3 A DAY SURE.** SEND us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free you work in the locality where you live; send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; write at once.

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# REV. DR. TALMAGE.

## SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

### Subject: "The Dissipations of the Race Course."

TEXT: "Hast thou given the horse strength? Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? He paweth in the valley, and rejoiceth; he goeth on to meet the armed men. He saith among the trumpets, ha, ha! and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains, and the shouting."—Job xxxix., 19, 21, 25.

We have recently had long columns of intelligence from the race course, and multitudes flocked to the watering places to witness equine competition, and there is lively discussion in all households about the right and wrong of such exhibitions of mettle and speed, and when there is a heresy abroad that the cultivation of a horse's fleetness is an iniquity instead of a commenable virtue—at such a time a sermon is demanded of every minister who would like to defend public morals on the one hand, and who is not willing to see an unrighteous abridgment of innocent amusement on the other. In this discussion I shall follow no sermonic precedent, but will give independently what I consider the Christian and common sense view of this potent, all absorbing and agitating question of the turf.

There needs to be a redistribution of coronets among the brute creation. For ages the lion has been called the king of beasts. I knock off its coronet and put the crown upon the horse, in every way nobler, whether in shape, or spirit; or sagacity, or intelligence, or affection, or usefulness. He is semihuman, and known how to reason on a small scale. The centaur of olden times, part horse and part man, seems to be a suggestion of the fact that the horse is something more than a beast. Job in my text sets forth his strength, his beauty, his majesty, the panting of his nostril, the pawing of his hoof and his enthusiasm for the battle. What Rosa Bonheur did for the cattle and what Landseer did for the dog Job with mightier pencil does for the horse. Eighty-eight times does the Bible speak of him. He comes into every kingly possession and into every great occasion and into every triumph. It is very evident that Job and David and Isaiah and Ezekiel and Jeremiah and John were fond of the horse. He comes into much of their imagery. A red horse—that meant war. A black horse—that meant famine. A pale horse—that meant death. A white horse—that meant victory. Good Mordecai months him while Haman holds the bit. The church's advance in the Bible is compared to a company of horses of Pharaoh's chariot. Jeremiah cries out, "How canst thou contend with horses?" Isaiah says, "The horse's hoofs shall be counted as flint." Mirian claps her cymbals and sings, "The horse and the rider hath he thrown into the sea." St. John describing Christ as coming forth from conquest to conquest, represents Him as seated on a white horse. In the parade of heaven the Bible makes us hear the clicking of hoofs on the golden pavement as it says, "The armies which were in heaven followed Him on white horses." I should not wonder if the horse, so banged, and bruised, and beaten and outraged on earth, should have some other place where his wrongs shall be righted. I do not assert it, but I say I should not be surprised if after all St. John's description of the horses in heaven turned out not altogether to be figurative but somewhat literal.

As the Bible makes a favorite of the horse, the patriarch, and the prophet, and the evangelist, and the apostle stroking his sleek hide and patting his rounded neck, and tenderly lifting his exquisitely formed hoof, and listening with a thrill to the champ of his bit, so all great natures in all ages have spoken of him in encomiastic terms. Virgil in his Georgics almost seems to plagiarize from this description in the text, so much are the descriptions alike—the description of Virgil and the description of Job. The Duke of Wellington would not allow any one irreverently to touch his old warhorse Copenhagen, on whom he had ridden fifteen hours without dismounting at Waterloo, and when old Copenhagen died his master ordered a military salute fired over his grave. John Howard showed that he did not exhaust all his sympathies in pitying the human race, for when sick he writes home, "Has my old chaise horse become sick or spoiled?" There is hardly any passage of French literature more pathetic than the lamentation over the death of the war charger Marchegay. Walter Scott had so much admiration for this divinely honored creature of God that in "St. Ronan's Well" he orders the girth slackened and the blanket thrown over the smoking flanks. Edmund Burke, walking in the park at Beaconsfield, musing over the past, throws his arms around the wornout horse of his dead son Richard, and weeps upon the horse's neck, the horse seeming to sympathize in the memories. Rowland Hill, the great English preacher, was caricatured because in his family prayers he supplicated for the recovery of a sick horse, but when the horse got well, contrary to all the prophecies of the farriers, the prayer did not seem quite so much of an absurdity.

But what shall I say of the maltreatment of this beautiful and wonderful creature of God? If Thomas Chalmers in his day felt called upon to preach a sermon against cruelty to animals, how much more in this day is there a need of reprehensive discourse! All honor to the memory of Professor Bergh, the chief apostle for the brute creation, for the mercy he demanded and achieved for this king of beasts. A man who owned 4000 horses, and some say 40,000, wrote in the Bible, "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast." Sir Henry Lawrence's care of the horse was beautifully Christian. "He says: "I expect we shall lose Conrad, though I have taken so much care of him that he may come in cool. I always walk him the last four or five miles, and as I walk myself the first hour, it is only in the middle of the journey we get over the ground." The Ettrick Shepherd in his matchless "Ambrosial Nights" speaks of the maltreatment of the horse as a practical blasphemy. I do not believe in the transmigration of souls, but I cannot very severely denounce the idea, for when I see men who cut and bruise and whack and welt and strike and maul and outrage and insult the horse, that beautiful servant of the human race, who carries our burdens and pulls our plows and turns our thrashers and our mills and runs for our doctors—when I see men thus beating and abusing and outraging that creature, it seems to me that it would be only fair that the doctrine of transmigration of souls should prove true, and that for their punishment they should pass over into some poor miserable brute and be beaten and whacked and cruelly treated and frozen and heated and overridden—into an everlasting stage horse, an eternal traveler on a towpath, or tied to an eternal post, in an eternal winter, smitten with eternal epizootics!

Oh, is it not a shame that the brute creation, which had the first possession of our world, should be so maltreated by the race that came in last—the fowl and the fish created on the fifth day, the horse and the cattle breathed on the morning of the sixth day and the human race not created until the evening of the sixth day? It ought to be that if any man overdrives a horse, or feeds him when he is hot, or recklessly drives a nail into the quick of his hoof, or rowels him to see him prance, or so shoes him that his fetlocks drop blood, or puts a collar on a raw neck, or unnecessarily clutches his tongue with a twisted bit, or cuts off his hair until he has no defense against the cold, or unmercifully abbreviates the natural defense against insectile annoyance—that such a man as that himself ought to be made to pull and let his horse ride!

But what shall I say of the effort being made in this day on a large scale to make this splendid creature of God, this divinely honored being, an instrument of atrocious evil? I make no indiscriminate assault against the turf. I believe in the turf if it can be conducted on right principles and with no betting. There is no more harm in offering a prize for the swiftest racer than there is harm at an agricultural fair in offering a prize to the farmer who has the best wheat, or to the fruit grower who has the largest pear, or to the machinist who presents the best corn thrasher, or in a school offering a prize of a copy of Shakespeare to the best reader, or in a household giving a lump of sugar to the best behaved youngster. Prizes by all means, rewards by all means. That is the way God develops the race. Rewards for all kinds of well doing. Heaven itself is called a prize, "the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." So what is right in one direction is right in another direction. And without the prizes the horse's fleetness and beauty and strength will never be fully developed. If it cost $1000 or $5000 or $10,000 and the result be achieved, it is cheap. But the sin begins where the betting begins, for that is gambling, or the effort to get that for which you give no equivalent, and gambling, whether on a large scale or a small scale, ought to be denounced of men as it will be accursed of God. If you have won fifty cents or $5000 as a wager, you had better get rid of it. Get rid of it right away. Give it to some one who lost in a bet, or give it to some great reformatory institution, or if you do not like that, go down to the river and pitch it off the docks. You cannot afford to keep it. It will burn a hole in your purse, it will burn a hole in your estate, and you will lose all that, perhaps 1000 times more—perhaps you will lose all. Gambling blasts a man or it blasts his children, generally both and all.

What a spectacle when at Saratoga, or at Long Branch, or at Brighton Beach, or at Sheepshead Bay, the horses start, and in a flash $50,000 or $100,000 change hands! Multitudes ruined by losing the bet, others worse ruined by gaining the bet; for if a man lose a bet at a horse race, he may be discouraged and quit, but if he win the bet he is very apt to go straight on to hell!

An intimate friend, a journalist, who in the line of his profession investigated this evil, tells me that there are three different kinds of betting at horse races, and they are about equally leprous—by "auction pools," by "French mutuals," by what is called "bookmaking"—all gambling, all bad, all rotten with iniquity. There is one word that needs to be written on the brow of every poolseller as he sits deducting his three or five per cent., and slyly "ringing up" more tickets than were sold on the winning horse—a word to be written also on the brow of every bookkeeper who at extra inducement scratches a horse off of the race, and on the brow of every jockey who slackens pace that, according to agreement, another may win, and writing over every judges' stand, and writing on every board of the surrounding fences. That word is "swindler!" Yet thousands bet. Lawyers bet. Judges of courts bet. Members of the Legislature bet. Members of Congress bet. Professors of religion bet. Teachers and superintendents of Sunday-schools, I am told, bet. Ladies bet, not directly, but through agents. Yesterday and every day they bet, they gain, they lose; and this summer, while the parasols swing, and the hands clap, and the huzzas deafen, there will be a multitude of people cajoled and deceived and cheated, who will at the races go neck and neck, neck and neck to perdition.

Cultivate the horse by all means, drive him as fast as you desire, provided you do not injure him or endanger yourself or others, but be careful and do not harness the horse to the chariot of sin. Do not throw your jewels of morality under the flying hoof. Do not under the pretext of improving the horse destroy a man. Do not have your name put down in the ever increasing catalogue of those who are ruined for both worlds by the dissipations of the American race course. They say that an honest race course is a "straight" track, and that a dishonest race course is a "crooked" track—that is the parlance abroad—but I tell you that every race track surrounded by betting men and betting women and betting customs is a straight track—I mean straight down! Christ asked in one of His gospels, "Is not a man better than a sheep?" I say, yes, and he is better than all the steeds that with lathered flanks ever shot around the ring at a race course. That is a very poor job by which a man in order to get a horse to come out a full length ahead of some other racer so lames his own morals that he comes out a whole length behind in the race set before him.

Do you not realize the fact that there is a mighty effort on all sides to-day to get money without earning it? That is the curse of all the cities; it is the curse of America—the effort to get money without earning it—and as other forms of stealing are not respectable, they go into these gambling practices. I preach this sermon on square old fashioned honesty. I have said nothing against the horse, I have said nothing against the turf. I have said everything against their prostitution. Young men, you go into straightforward industries, and you will have better livelihood, and you will have larger permanent success than you can ever get by a wager, but you get in with some of the whisky, rum blotched crew which I see going down on the boulevards, though I never bet, I will risk this wager, $5,000,000 to nothing, you will be debauched and damned.

Cultivate the horse, own him if you can afford to own him, test all the speed he has, if he have any speed in him, but be careful which way you drive. You cannot always tell what direction a man is driving in by the way his horses head. In my boyhood we rode three miles every Sabbath morning to the country church. We were drawn by two fine horses. My father drove. He knew them, and they knew him. They were friends. Sometimes they loved to go rapidly, and he did not interfere with their happiness. He had all of us in the wagon with him. He drove to the country church. The fact is that for eighty-two years he drove in the same direction. The roan span that I speak of was long ago unhitched, and the driver put up his whip in the wagon house never again to take it down, but in those good old times I learned something that I never forgot—that a man may admire a horse, and love a horse, and be proud of a horse, and not always be willing to take the dust of the preceding vehicle, and yet be a Christian, an earnest Christian, an humble Christian, a consecrated Christian, useful until the last, so that at his death the church of God cries out as Elisha exclaimed when Elijah went up with galloping horses of fire, "My father, my father, the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof."

### Aged Couple as Life Partners.

Christopher Roberts, aged eighty-one, was married at Columbus, Ohio, to Eliza Jane Williams, aged fifty-nine, this being his third wife and her fourth husband.

### Subject to Electric Shocks.

Mrs. Archibald Rankin, living in Hickory Township, Penn., two miles east of Sharon, was subjected to an electrical shock last Friday that paralyzed her left side, and she is in a critical condition. Her case is phenomenal, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. She seems to be a human attraction for electricity, and in every electrical storm she is more or less shocked by lightning. About ten years ago she suffered a shock from a bolt of lightning that rendered her powerless. Every year since then she has suffered, and it is a common occurrence for physicians to be dispatched from Sharon to revive her. So regular has this phenomenon become that she has been provided with a chair that rests on glass insulators, commonly used on telegraph poles. Mrs. Rankin considers herself free from danger in the chair, where she remains until the storm is over. When she suffered the shock on Friday she had abandoned the chair, not suspecting that she would be subjected to another shock.

### Queerest of Wills.

The leading newspaper in Vienna prints at length the amazing last will and testament of a wealthy old eccentric who died lately at Hadersdorf-am-Kamp. "I bequeath the whole of my property, movable and immovable," says he, "to my six nephews, and my six nieces, but under the sole condition that every one of my nephews marries a woman named Antonie, and that every one of my nieces marries a man named Anton." The twelve are further required to give the Christain name Antonie or Anton to each first-born child, according as it turns out to be girl or boy. The marriage of each nephew and niece is also to be celebrated on one of the St. Anthorney's days, either January 17, May 10 or June 13. Each is further required to be married before the end of July, 1896. Any nephew or niece remaining unmarried to an Antonie or an Anton after that date forfeits half of his or her share of the property."

### Your Hair Cut by Electricity.

A new electrical hair cutting and singeing apparatus seems to be a great success in New York City. It consists of a comb, the teeth of which are covered with a platinum wire, and a simple contrivance by means of which this wire is raised to a bright heat. Then, by moving the comb through the hair, it cuts the hair smoothly and evenly.

### Broke the Record for Club Swinging.

L. B. Bax, of Wellington, Australia, recently beat the record for swinging two pound clubs. The conditions were that he was never to stop, and relays of members of the gymnastic club attended during the whole time. Bax kept going for twenty-six hours, thus beating the record by one hour.


SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Guaranteed Installment Debenture Bonds You pay $1 per month for 72 months, we guarantee $100. Write us. English-American Loan & Trust Co., Atlanta, Ga.

GOLD DIGGINGS OF CAPE HORN
A Study of Life in Tierra del Fuego and Patagonia.
BY JOHN R. SPEARS,
of the New York Sun.
In Press for Immediate Publication.
Price $2. Any Book Store will order it.
G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,
27-29 West Twenty-third Street, New York.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.



Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE


### Circumscribed Occupations.

Of the circumscribed occupations two may be mentioned as having undergone changes of such a radical nature that they amounted to social revolutions. When the sewing machine was first introduced it was bitterly denounced by all who made a living by the needle. It was the means of driving millions into other channels of industry. The same can be said of the machine for sewing leather. In 1822 there were 600,000 pairs of boots and 3,000,000 pairs of shoes made within the United States—all by hand. The factories now turn out annually hundreds of millions of pairs of boots and shoes, while considerably less than 2,000,000 are made by hand.—New York News.

The income of the industrial population of Great Britain has grown in fifty years three times faster than the population itself.


LINENE REVERSIBLE

Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,
77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.


NYNU—13


ITCHING PILES MYERS' Solid Extract Witch Hazel cures them. 25c. and 50c. pots at druggists, or sample mailed FREE. J. J. FLECK, Tiffin, O.


### What Tankage Is.

"Do you know what tankage is?" asked one of the customs inspectors of the reporter yesterday. "Something to do with a tank?" "Guess again." "Give it up; what is it?" "Well, I didn't know before to-day," continued the inspector, but I was down aboard of a vessel to-day, a coaster bound to the eastward, and was informed by the captain that he had three hundred bags of tankage aboard. Then he explained that tankage is nothing more nor less than dried blood. It is procured at the abattoirs at Boston and other ports and taken to Boothbay, where it is used in the manufacture of fertilizers."—Portland (Me.) Argus.

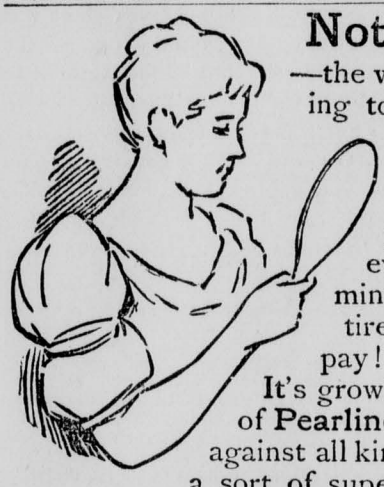
In France it is a punishable offense for any one to give infants under one year any form of solid food, unless such be ordered by written prescription signed by a legally qualified medical man.


AXION ELASTIC TRUSS

PATENTED.

RUPTURE Cured
POSITIVELY HOLDS RUPTURE
Worn night and day. Has an Adjustable Pad which can be made larger or smaller to suit changing condition of RUPTURE. Illus. Cat. sent securely sealed by G.V. House Mfg. Co. 744 Broadway, N.Y. City

CONSERVATIVE—RESPONSIBLE.
Have you money in bank earning but 4 per cent.? Put a little of it in GOOD STOCKS and during the next six months you may make many times that amount of interest. I seldom have so good a market to trade in, and advantages I possess should enable me to make a great deal of money for my customers during the next year. Send for references and full information.
HOWARD SLADE, 74 Broadway, N.Y. City.



Nothing to complain of

—the woman who uses Pearline. Nothing to complain of in the washing and cleaning line, anyway. And certainly the proprietors of Pearline can't complain. If you only knew how many women, every day, are making up their minds that the old, wearing, tearing, tiresome way of washing doesn't pay!

It's growing bigger than ever—the success of Pearline; though it has to fight not only against all kinds of poor imitations, but against a sort of superstition that anything which can save so much labor must be harmful in some way.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 480 JAMES PYLE, New York.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR

By J. Hamilton Ayers, A. M., M. D.

**This is a most Valuable Book for the Household, teaching as it does the easily-distinguished Symptoms of different Diseases, the Causes and Means of Preventing such Diseases, and the Simplest Remedies which will alleviate or cure.**

598 Pages, Profusely Illustrated.

The Book is written in plain every-day English, and is free from the technical terms which render most Doctor Books so valueless to the generality of readers. **This Book is intended to be of Service in the Family,** and is so worded as to be readily understood by all.

ONLY 60 CENTS POST-PAID

(The low price only being made possible by the immense edition printed.)

Not only does this Book contain so much Information Relative to Disease, but very properly gives a Complete Analysis of everything pertaining to **Courtship, Marriage and the production and Rearing of Healthy Families;**

TOGETHER WITH

**Valuable Recipes and Prescriptions, Explanation of Botanical Practice, Correct use of Ordinary Herbs.**

New Edition, Revised & Enlarged with Complete Index.

With this Book in the house there is no excuse for not knowing what to do in an emergency. Don't wait until you have illness in your family before you order, but send at once for this valuable volume.

ONLY 60 CENTS POST-PAID.

Send postal notes or postage stamps of any denomination not larger than 5 cents.

BOOK PUB. HOUSE,
134 LEONARD STREET, N. Y. City.

"The Best is, Aye, the Cheapest." Avoid Imitations of and Substitutes for

SAPOLIO

# The Mapleton Item

J. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

*Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.*


### A WORD TO REPUBLICANS.

Although the judicial contest has been the all-absorbing political topic so far in this campaign it might be well for Republicans to remember that there are other candidates to be voted for. The influences of the tremendous Republican victories of the past two years has tended to make the voters of that party careless and indifferent. It is time they grasp the situation.

The state ticket nominated is one of the best that could be made and is worthy of enthusiastic support. In it Huntingdon county voters have been honored with a nominee in the person of Hon. George B. Orlady. Aside from any personalities Mr. Orlady's vote in this county should be nearly unanimous. We do not say this simply because of local pride but because we believe him to be a worthy man and he has demonstarted in his practice that he is a man of great ability. He is the first candidate for a state office from this county that the voters have had the opportunity to support and the size of the vote for him should indicate to the rest of the state that the honor is appreciated in this county. He is an upright man and a just judge.

In the present contest for President Judge the Democrats just now are making a still hunt for complimentary votes for their candidate. They have the advantage of having but one candidate but it should be remembered that the Republican vote of Huntingdon county is larger than the combined Democratic vote of Huntingdon and Mifflin counties. If the Republicans of this county stand by their candidate he will be elected by a large majority. We have made inquiry among Mifflin county people as to the probable size of Mr. Williamson's vote in that county and the estimates are from 700 to 1200. The Lewistown *Gazette* is ardent in its support of him. Thus it is clear that the statement that is being made by Democrats, that Mr. Williamson has no chance of election, is false and is made purely for the purpose of enticing weak-kneed Republicans to support the Democratic candidate. Will you be caught in that trap? The very people who are now coaxing you to give a complimentary vote to a Democratic candidate are the very ones who make sport of you for so doing in the event of Democratic success. Stand by your principles.

In the contest for the nomination for sheriff much heat was engendered and probably no candidate for that office was more lied about than was the nominee, T. J. C. Ripple. These falsehoods originated with rival candidates and Democrats and any one who would take the trouble to investigate could soon run them to their source. In our acquaintance with Mr. Ripple we have found him to be a gentleman, upright in character and true to his friends. The esteem in which he is held by his neighbors and those who have known him from childhood is evidence that he is a man of honor and principle. He is loyal and patriotic and in the many local positions he has held he has discharged his duties to the interests of the taxpayers. Hugh Galbraith, a Rockhill Democrat, when in town a few days ago remarked to us, "I have known Jeff Ripple since he was a boy and a more honorable man never breathed. He is one of the best and most patriotic citizens we have. He has taken a great interest in in our town and is in the lead of every movement to advance its interests." Mr. Ripple is a man of business and has made some enemies as has every business man. But he has been considerate to debtors and no dishonorable act spots his character. Such being the nominee why should Republicans be asked to desert him and cast a vote for a Democrat? If you wish to be a Democrat, be it but don't be a democratic annex. Let Democrats pull their own chestnuts out of the fire.

### CASSVILLE.

Robert Wilson is the champion bicycle rider in Cassville.

Wm. Snyder picked over two hundred bushel choice winter apples from his orchard.

Revs. Stine and Colwell commenced a protracted meeting at Cassville last Sunday evening. We hope much good may be accomplished.

James E. Glasgow, a very close reader of the ITEM writes of the family's safe arrival in Altoona where they will soon move into their new house.

Mr. Culbertson, also Mr. Bailey, were here last week looking up their political interests. Mr. Bailey was accompanied by B. O'Connor, of Mapleton, who is a very pleasant gentleman.

J. C. Blair and Jno. Dorris, of Huntingdon, stopped a few moments with J. O. Heaton, who accompanied them around the old seminary buildings. Both are very pleasant gentlemen.

Wilbur Heaton disposed of his pet flying squirrels to J. B. Port, of Huntingdon, who now has them on exibition in his store window. They are certainly a curiosity to those who never saw any.

The ITEM is a welcome visitor to the people of Cassville. You cannot subscribe for a better weekly paper, the news is always fresh and of a high toned character. Let every body send for a sample copy and see for themselves.

Quite a number have been out hunting, Lemuel Stevens brought in the first wild turkey. Squirrels are plenty but very wild. F. E. Barr, our accomodating mail carrier, brought in the first pheasant, James Black is the successlul coon hunter, and Jerry Stapleton the champion squirrel hunter.

A beautiful, yet dangerous sight was witnessed by the people here and the surrounding country, by the burning of old "Shirley's" knob, last Saturday night. The fire was started on the southern part, the wind being so strong soon drove it to the top. For a while we were fearful of our little town, but following the directions of J. B. Green and Alex Park the people turned out and fired around this side thereby saving a great lot of fence and possibly the town. The law is very severe for setting fire to the woods. The trouble is to find the guilty parties.

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Mrs. Herl, of Johnstown, is visiting her niece, Mrs. Houck.

Mrs. Hampson, of Kansas, who has been visiting her brother and family, left for Mt. Union on Monday.

E. B. Wilson, who has been visiting his sister, at Greensburg, Pa., returned home Saturday looking well.

S. I. Green, the county treasurer's clerk, who was home on a week's vacation, left on Monday morning to resume his duties.

The Christian Endeavor entertainment held in the Lutheran church on Saturday evening last, was one of the best held in Cassville lately.

J. L. Houck, one of our enterprising merchants, has broken ground and commenced the erection of an addition to his store room in order that he may accomodate his rapidly growing trade.

Prof. W. H. Burd, and Bruce Yocum, of Mapleton, mounted their wheels Sabbath morning and took a run to our town to see their friends. We enjoyed their visit very much and all we have to say: Come again.

### CALVIN.

The scarlet fever scare has subsided.

Thos. B. Mierley lost his best cow last week.

A. M. Dell has had his house replastered.

Our schools are moving along very nicely.

Daniel Mansbarger recently lost a valuable horse.

S. N. Bumgardner has moved to Madison Swope's tenant house.

Albert McHenry, of Cherry Grove, was a visitor here on Monday.

Bruce P. Steel has gone to Philadelphia to attend medical college.

Geo. Roland raised the largest crop of potatoes in this section—700 bushels.

D. K. Coder and Elmer Bowman brought three turkeys to town on Tuesday.

Jacob Bumgardner has put a new roof on the south side of his dwelling house.

Philip Park is remodeling his house on the farm he recently purchased from Martin Smith.

Epworth League next Sunday evening at 7 P. M. Leader, Willie Melcher; subject, Death of Stephen.

S. L. Glasgow, who is teaching the high school at Robertsdale, came home on Friday evening. He reports work and money plenty in that town.

Master Frank Bowman, who has been housed for four weeks with a sore foot, was able to be out on Sunday.

The Ladies Aid society of the M. E. church will meet next Saturday at 3 P. M., sharp, to transact official business.

J. M. Stever and son have added some new machinery to their saw mill and are now sawing walnut in Penn township.

Rev. R. H. Stine will preach a sermon for W. C., No. 350, P. O. S. of A., in the M. E. church next Sunday at 10.30 A. M. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

### TROUGH CREEK.

Truly all signs for rain fail in dry weather.

Mrs. Chilcott's condition is gradually growing worse.

As far as I know every person is done or has quit seeding.

Our supervisor has recovered so as to be able to go out hunting for game.

Mrs. William Cook, of East Broad Top, visited A. W. Wright's last week.

W. W. Wright, of Juniata, Blair county, came down for a two-days' hunt last week. He is looking for the Juniata shops to shut down any day on account of scarcity of water.

On last Wednesday morning we shelled a grist of new corn that was husked the day before, and took it to mill and got it ground into meal the same day without drying it, something that I don't remember ever doing before so earley in the season.

The game law was reasonably well respected this season, only a chance shot being heard in the woods until Tuesday morning, when it was bang! bang! in every direction. I have heard of several turkeys being killed but only two on our side of the mountains.

A pair of dogs attacked Richard Chilcott's sheep twice last week, but were driven away before killing any. The writer has lost fourteen sheep the present summer, every one of which he believes was caused by dogs. Why shouldn't he say, away with the dogs!

Will T. Chilcott, of Jewell county, Kansas, is among us again. He took quite a lengthy visit among us a year ago, but he says he is on business this time rather than on a visit. As the business is of a very important character the many friends of all parties wish it may be a pleasant success.

Clinton Hazzard and a chum from Altoona wheeled past our place on Sunday having come from Altoona and intending to return the same evening. What would our fathers have said of any one that would have prophesied such a feat to be performed in the 19th century, or what would some people of to-day say of one who would predict, that inside of twenty years the same distance will be covered by an air ship, propelled by electricity, in less than one hour.

On last Saturday we all thought we were going to have rain, but the weather changed suddenly and Sunday morning was the hardest freeze this fall. There are a number of persons living in this valley whose parents told them of one winter that froze the creek dry, and stock had to be driven to springs along the foot of the mountain to get water. The writer as well as many others remembers a winter that froze the branches of the creek to the bottom, so that the water spewed up and run over the top, covering the hollows several rods wide with ice. In both the above cases there was a reasonably easy way out; but while I am not in the habit of borrowing or going to meet trouble half way, I fear the result in case we don't get rain to revive the springs and streams before winter sets in.

### Sale Register.

Friday, Oct. 25, R. C. Yocum will offer at public sale on the premises, all that certain real estate situate on Grant street, in Mapleton borough, fronting 180 feet on Grant street and extending back 180 feet to an alley, having thereon a three-story frame dwelling house and necessary outbuildings. Soft mountain water is piped into the house and there is a spring of never-failing water under roof. This property is excellently situated and is adjacent to churches. Sale commences at 1 o'clock P. M., when terms will be made known.

Friday, Nov. 1, C.W. Smith, agt., will offer at public sale at his residence one mile north of Calvin, the following personal property: Saw mill and engine, shingle mill, 2 bay mares, 2 mules, 2 milch cows, harness, fly nets, sleds, harrows, plows, wagons, cultivators, hay fork and rope, mower, reaper, fodder cutter, hay ladders, bark ladders, dinner bell, anvil, cook stove, heating stove, etc. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

---

—"I would rather trust that medicine than any doctor I know of," Says Mrs. Hattie Mason of Chilton, Carter Co., Mo., in speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by J. G. Gillam.


FOR SALE.—A well finished dwelling house with over one acre of ground. Hard and soft water under roof. This property is in a splendid locality, in close proximity to churches and school house. A bargain to anyone wanting a house with modern conveniences. For further particulars call on or address R. C. Yocum, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Undertakers' outfit, good hearse, horse, buggy, wagon, sleighs, coffins, etc. Also, good house, with running water at door. Terms easy. K. W. CLARKSON, Cassville, Pa. 8-14-95.

FOR RENT.—A cabinet maker and undertaker shop or store room, with 4-room dwelling attached. Good location. Inquire of Marshall Yocum, Mpleton Depot, Pa.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Caleb G. Wright, dec'd.)

Letters of administration on the estate of Caleb G. Wright, late of Cass township, Huntingdon county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and to those having claims againt it to present them duly authenticated for settlement. MRS. CATHARINE WRIGHT,
8-28-95-f. Administratrix.

COLUMBUS DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BEST SET OF TEETH, $8.

DR. C. H. BOYER, Manager,
4-10-95. Fifth St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Penn'a.

It has always been my aim to carry the most complete and, in all respects, the most desirable line of

**Dry Goods**

to be found in our town. Our patterns are the newest and latest styles, and our trade on Muslins is somewhat wonderful.

**Underwear**

We have made a large selection in this line and can suit all wants in prices and quality.

**Rubber & Felt Goods**

Although this line of goods is higher than last year, I will sell you Felt Boots, Lumbermen's Stockings, Rubber Shoes and Boots at old prices. I handle only the Candee goods.

**Tinware,**

Stove Pipe, Hardware, Floor Oil Cloths, Drugs, Oils, Paints, and Groceries.

We have a SPLENDID PRICE on Coal Oil which cannot be beat on this side of the oil fields. I handle only the best grade, 150 test. You will save money by buying Oil from me. Our numerous customers have so appreciated our efforts by their kind patronage that our trade has increased to such an extent that we find our quarters entirely too small and with the carpenters on the ground, we will enlarge our room and add several new lines. We do a legitimate business only and are satisfied to do business at a small margin of profit.

OUR MOTTO: "One price to all; honest, fair dealing."

We solicit your continued patronage.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

FISHER,

*THE BAKER,*

HUNTINGDON, PA.

BREAD,

CAKES

for Weddings. Parties, Entertainments a Specialty.

*A Finer,*

or more varied assortment of Cakes cannot be found anywhere than can be seen daily at our store room.

Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Telephone connection.

G. W. FISHER, 417 Penn St., Huntingdon.

CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Merchant Tailor, has his

Seasonable

STYLES

Ready for his customers, who are requested to come and inspect them.

White and Blue Front.

Division St.,

Mount Union,

Penn'a.

Going Out of Business.

—I will sell out my entire stock of—

Men's,
Boys'
and Youths'
Leather and Rubber

BOOTS,

Men's, Boys',
Youths', Women's,
Misses', Children's
and Infants'

SHOES

At 20 Per Cent. Discount.

Extra Bargains on the Dollar Counter.

Come while you have a large stock to select from. I will continue until stock is sold out.

Geo. W. Yocum

Hazlett Block, 402 Penn St.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. O. HEATON,

*CASSVILLE, PA.*

**DRY GOODS.**

Having anticipated the requirements of the trade with increased facilities, larger room, we are prepared to meet its demands. We are pleased to state that our efforts to handle a first-class assortment, complete in style, have been amply repaid by the marked increase in our trade. Our goods are warranted as represented. An honest competition invariably results in approval.

**GROCERIES.**

We carry a nice, clean stock and the low prices make them sell.

Get my prices on Coal Oil before buying elsewhere. I buy in larger quantily and will sell very low. I handle only the best grade 150 test. Another specialty is Shelf Hardware. I can save you money by buying from me.

**PAINTS, OILS,**

Drugs, Window Glass, Queensware, Wood and Willow ware, at excedingly low prices. If you want a set of Harness at a saving of 15 to 20 per cent. give me your order. We sell the famous Catarangus company's Knives and Scissors. All goods warranted.

We e do not sell goods at cost, but considering the quality we do sell as low, and a great many thing lower, than any merchant in the county. Trade with us; we will treat you right.

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, - - Penn'a.

C. B. Crum,

The King
Of Low Prices.

That's Our Busines;

Grows Bigger Every Day;

Is Proof

Of what we have been and are doing; busier and busier every day, because more and more of you are learning to appreciate the advantage and economy in buying of us. Values always fuller because you help us that way. Economies always greater for we owe them to you. The following tell of myriads of saving advantages:

Ladies' Wool Capes, 85 cents, up.
Ladies' Cloaks, $1.50, up.
Men's Wool Overcoats, $3.50, up.
Boys' Overcoats, 90c, up.
Men's Wool Suits, $2.90, up,
Hundreds of Bargains in

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Notions,

Carpets, Boots, Shoes, &c.

SALTILLO, PA.

Fall and Winter

MILLINERY.

I have lately received from the eastern cities a full and complete line of the

LATEST STYLES

in Fall and Winter Millinery and respectfully invite the public to call and inspect them.

KATE COWHER

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

# The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Oct. 23, 1895.


## LOCAL NOTES.

—The drought continues.

—Did you plant a tree on on Arbor Day?

—Hard coal at Mapleton, three sizes, Stove, Nut, and Pea. H. H. SWOPE.

—Huntingdon county will get $43 from the state for its farmers' institutes.

—A local institute will be held at Alexandria on Saturday, the 26th inst.

—I. N. Foust, of Huhtingdon, is confined to his house with an attack of lumbago.

—John Ewing and children, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday with friends in Mapleton.

—A protracted meeting was begun in the U. B. church in this place on Sunday night last.

—Richard Wrenner last week moved from Union township, to Geo. Godard's house on Hill street.

—James G. Spangler, who has been housed for several weeks past, was able to be out on Monday.

—Miss Ida Cowher, of Philmore, Centre county, is visiting parents and friends at this place.

—J. L. Houck, one of Cassville's enterprising merchants, has a change of advertisement in this issue.

—John W. Mattern, of Huntingdon, spent a couple days of the past week with friends in this vicinity.

—The regular annual inspection of the P. R. R. began on Monday of last week and will last two weeks.

—R. N. McCarl is the proud father of a twelve-pound boy, who first saw the light on Sunday, the 13th inst.

—Horace J. Culbertson, a candidate for president judge of this district, was in town a short time on Saturday.

—Frank M. Morrow, a prominent merchant of Altoona, has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors.

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville, sells and recommends Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea remedy.

—G. W. Cogley, a farmer of Shirley township, has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to Alexander Maxwell, of Mount Union.

—W. W. Wright, of Kipple, spent a few days of the past week hunting in Union township and succeeded in killing a few squirrels.

—Rev. Samuel D. Wilson and family, of Austin, Potter county, have been visiting Mr. Wilson's mother near Mapleton during the past two weeks.

—The Juniata Valley Canning company, located at Mifflintown, has failed. The Juniata Valley bank is the principal creditor, having claims for $17,800.

—A report of the proceedings of the Epworth League convention, held in Huntingdon last week, appears on our first page, for which we are indebted to the *Globe*.

—Mrs. Sarah S. Miller, a former resident of McAlevy's Fort, this county, died at her residence in Altoona on Thursday evening last. She was in her 70th year.

—Ira V. Rex and wife, of Greensburg, arrived in Mapleton on Saturday evening. Mr. Rex returned on Sunday, but Mrs. Rex will remain some time with parents and friends.

—A new schoolhouse in Monroe township, Bedford county, was totally destroyed by fire last week. The building was erected during the past summer and had never been used.

—Eels clogged the turbine wheels of the axe factory at Lewistown last week, causing a stoppage until the fragments were removed. Some unusually large ones were among the victims.

—Roy Gillam, of Tyrone, who played ball with the Hagerstown club during the past season, spent Sunday with friends in Mapleton. Roy has quite a number of offers for next season.

—Hon. John M. Bailey, democratic candidate for president judge, spent a few hours in town last Friday looking up his political interests. The band tendered him a serenade in the evening.

—Mrs. Harriet Johnston, widow of the late associate judge Johnston, died at her residence in Huntingdon on Saturday morning. She had been stricken with paralysis about a year ago and had been failing since that time. She is survived by three daughters and one son, and was in her 71st year.

—Farmers will confer a great favor by donating apples, potatoes or any other produce to the Orphans' Home in Huntingdon. There are 23 orphans in the Home, and the gifts would be very acceptable.

—Mrs. Ellen McHugh had a paralytic stroke on Sunday the 13th inst. while visiting in Huntingdon. She was brought home and has so far recovered as to be able to move about the house with the aid of a cane.

—Burglars entered several residences in West Huntingdon last Thursday night but secured little booty for their trouble. At the residence of David Emmert, on Mifflin street, they secured a silver watch and two dollars in money.

—Agents of the Pennsylvania railroad company have secured options on several thousand acres of land along the South Fork branch in Cambria county, and it is said to be the intention of the company to develop coal in this territory.

—A communication received at this office from Saltillo this week was consigned to the waste basket for want of signature of the writer. Correspondents should remember that their contributions must be accompanied by their signatures.

—Jessie, an eight year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Swanger, of Altoona, died of membraneous croup on Monday night. The child had only taken sick on Sunday evening previous. The remains will be interred in Altoona this afternoon.

—George Hazlett and wife spent a few days of the past week with Mrs. Hazlett's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lamberson, of this place. Mr. Hazlett is an employee of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie railroad company and is located at Pittsburg.

—The shops of the Tuscarora Valley railroad will be built at Blair's Mills, the present terminus of the road. The people of Upper Path valley are sanguine in the belief that the road will soon be continued southward to Concord and Dry Run.

—The annual reunion of Scott's Artillery will be held in this place next Friday. Our citizens should display the national colors in great profusion on this occasion and give these people who have done so much to make Mapleton what it is a royal welcome.

—The Juniata locomotive shops of the Pennsylvania railroad company, at Altoona, were forced to suspend operations Wednesday because of the scarcity of water, and it is feared that if the drought contiuues work will have to cease in the other shops there as well.

—Our candidate for Sheriff, T. J. C. Ripple, is becoming more popular every day, and in his canvass of the county is constantly gaining strength. There never was any doubt of his election, and now it is only a question of how large his majority will be.—Orbisonia *Dispatch*.

—G. B. Potts is suffering considerable pain from a very sore eye, which he received while out hunting yesterday afternoon. While in the act of shooting at a pheasant his gun was prematurely discharged, and by some means a quantity of burnt powder found its way to his left eye. Whether anything of a serious nature will result to that member from the accident cannot yet be determined.

—The making and passing of counterfeit silver dollars is one of the industries that is thriving. There is evidently a gang engaged in putting out the "queer" in this State. Reports come from many towns of attempts, and often successful ones, to pass it, and a number of arrests have been made of persons charged with making the counterfeit. The bogus dollar is a very clever imitation, having every appearance of being genuine; but it is lacking in weight ann does not contain the ring of the genuine silver coin. Be on the lookout for it.

—A new class L passenger engine, No. 16, turned out at the Juniata shops on Thursday of last week, made its first trip with a train that afternoon hauling Mail east. The new locomotive is a monster, weighing 137,400 pounds, with the tender. It's driving wheels are 80 inches with an 18 by 26 inch stroke. Several mechanical engineers of the company were aboard the engine to watch its work. The new locomotive, if it proves successful, will be used on the Middle division, and a number of others of the same class will be constructed.

—A stable belonging to the Mount Union tannery property, including a quantity of hay and feed, was totally destroyed by fire last Saturday afternoon about four o'clock. The heroic efforts of the bucket brigade prevented the fire from communicating with property nearby. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from a locomotive. The loss is about $500, which is covered by insurance.

—A collision occurred between a passenger train and a water train on the Hollidaysburg branch of the P. R. R. last Wednesday morning, which resulted in the death of three persons and seriously injuring several others, most of whom were employees. The names of the killed are David M. Arthur, engineer of the passenger train; W. F. Good, fireman, and J. Q. Woodring, brakeman on the water train. Several passengers were hurt but none seriously. The cause of the wreck was a misunderstanding of orders.

—The Philipsburg *Ledger* of October 16th says: A report reached us yesterday that a man named Anderson, from Bellefonte, was killed while hunting deer in the Green woods last Thursday. He was standing on a log watching a deer crossing and holding his gun by the muzzle, with the butt resting on the ground. He drew the weapon up hastily, the hammer caught on the log and flew back, exploding the cartridge. The ball, a 44-calibre, struck him under the chin and passed out at the top of his head, causing instant death.

### Fire at Bridgeport.

The sand house of the Juniata Sand Company located along the railroad between Mill Creek and Mapleton was destroyed by fire last Thursday night. The flames originated, it is supposed, from a spark from a passing locomotive. One end of this building contained the boiler which furnished steam for the pumping station and the fire spread so rapidly to the boiler house as to prevent pumping water from the river. So little was contained in the tanks at the works and as a result little could be obtained for extinguishing the flames. The boiler bursted and this prevents the operation of the works until a new boiler is placed which will be as soon as possible.

This building contained about 250 tons of sand ready for shipment and considerable machinery. The loss to the company for building, boiler, sand and machinery will probably foot up about $3000, but the greatest loss to them just now is the time and business. They have been having a good trade and, of course, the orders must be filled from elsewhere until these works are again in operation.

### Two Wrecks on Saturday.

Saturday morning last about 5 o'clock a smash-up occured on the P. R. R. at the east end of town, caused by a fast freight train running into the rear of an empty coal train, at almost full speed. The cabin and eight cars of the coal train were demolished, while engine No. 1584, which run in, was almost completely stripped. The tracks for a distance of about fifty yards were torn up and blockaded, delaying traffic for about three hours. Fortunately no one was hurt. By Sunday evening the wreck crews and division hands had the wreckage cleared away and repairs to the track completed.

At Warrior Ridge, on the same morning about seven o'clock another wreck occurred. Engines 1373 and 319, hauling a freight train east ran into another east bound freight at that point, demolishing fourteen cars and wrecking the two engines. The trainmen all escaped injury by jumping. Traffiic was delayed about three hours on account of the accident.

### A Turkey Hunter's Sad Mistake.

A correspondent from Hubelsville, this county, sends us the following account of a sad accident which occurred in Wells Valley, Fulton county, last Friday: "On the 17th inst., Thornton Foster, of Wells township, Fulton county, was out hunting turkeys. He had secreted himself behind a tree and was calling for turkeys, and looked around the tree to see if any were coming. Will Hunter, who was also out in pursuit of turkeys, saw him as he looked from behind the tree, and mistaking him for a turkey, shot at him, the load taking effect in Mr. Foster's neck and breast tearing some flesh from the neck. The wound is a serious one and it is thought he cannot recover."

### THE TURKEY NEVER CAME.

**But a Hudter Did, and He Filled Constable James McFeely With Shot.**

Last Monday a week Constable James McFeely and Charles Miller departed for Huntingdon county on a hunting expedition, wild turkeys being the particular game desired. It was the intention of the gentlemen to spend a week in quest of that wary bird; but the expedition was brought to a sudden and unexpected close Wednesday evening. The two nimrods had spent a day in fruitless hunting, and toward evening both sat down on a log to rest.

Mr. McFeely took out his turkey caller and began to call as they sat in the twilight. The call was answered from a distant knoll, and both hunters remained quiet, continuing to call and being answered by what they supposed was a nice fat gobbler. Visions of the appetizing bird were, however, suddenly dispelled by an unexpected occurrence. Suddenly, from behind a neighboring bush, just where the call of the supposed turkey had last been heard, a sheet of flame darted out followed by a report.

Mr. McFeely sprang to his feet, smarting from a number of wounds, while his hat fell to the ground riddled with shot. As he did so another figure come into view from behind the afore mentioned bush. Explanations at this juncture were urgent necessities. The stranger who proved to be G. W. Prather, of Pittsburg, told how he had mistaken Mr. McFeely's hat for a gobbler, and Mr. McFeely, in turn, related how he had called the gobbler.

The surprise of all the parties was indescribable. Mr. Prather was intensely sorry at his unfortunate mistake, and we presume the victim of the accident was likewise. The three hunters made their way to Three Springs, where Dr. Stever extracted five shot about the size of a small pea from Mr. McFeely's anatomy. Two struck his head, one his neck and two his back. The one in the neck required an incision one inch deep to remove it.—Altoona *Tribune*.

## ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Assigned Estate of I. N. Foust.

The undersigned, assignee of I. N. Foust, of Huntingdon, by virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, will expose to public sale at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on

**Thursday, November 21, 1895,**

at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate:

Purpart No. 1, being the lot of ground situate at the southeast corner of Sixth and Washsngton streets, Huntingdon, Pa., fronting 50 feet on Washington street and extending back on Sixth street a distance of 100 feet, on which is erected a

**Two-story Brick Mansion Dwelling House,**

with all modern improvements.

Purparts Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10 will be offered for sale at the Union Hotel in Mill Creek at 2 P. M. of said day.

Purpart No. 4 consists of a lot of ground in Mill Creek, Huntingdon Co., Pa., bounded on the north by Huntingdon turnpike road, on the east by store room building occupied by Foust & Stonebraker, on the west by lot of Leonard Stell, on which is erected a

**Large Two-story Frame Dwelling House.**

Purpart No. 5 is a lot of ground in Mill Creek Huntingdon county, Pa., fronting 34 feet on Huntingdon turnpike road, extending back a distance of 180 feet to lands of the P. R. R., bounded on the east by lot of Susan Rutherford, and on the west by lot of D. R. Simpson, on which is erected a

**Two-story Frame Dwelling House.**

Purpart No. 6: A lot of ground in Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., fronting 92 feet on Huntingdon turnpike road, extending back a distance of 48 feet to the lands of the P. R. R., bounded on the east by lot of John S. Etnier, and on the west by lot of D. R. Simpson, on which is erected a

**Two-story Frame Dwelling House,**

Purpart No. 7: A tract of land situate in Brady township, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded on the east by lands of John K. Metz, on the west by lands of E. A. Green & Co., on the north by lands of George David, on the south by lands of W. B. Hawn, containing about 600 acres, and known as the Hale Farm, having thereon erected

**A Two-story Frame Dwelling House**

and bank barn. A stream of mountain water runs through the place. There is a good orchard and 150 acres of the tract are under good state of cultivation; balance well timbered.

Purpart No. 10: A lot of ground situate in Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded on the south and west by the Huntingdon turnpike road and south and east by lands of J. C. Gorsuch, upon which is erected a One-story Frame Building, which is used as a shop.

On same day, Thursday, Nov. 21, there will be exposed for sale at the American House in Mount Union, at 4 P. M., Nos. 8 and 9.

Purpart No. 8: A lot of ground situate in the borough of Mt. Union, fronting 60 feet on the north side of Water street and extending back a distance of 105 feet to the lands of the Penn'a. Canal company, bounded on the east by lot owned by the National Steam Mill Co., on the west by lot of Cyrus Fields, upon which is erected

**A Two-story Frame Dwelling House.**

Purpart No. 9: A lot of ground situate in the borough of Mt. Union, fronting 39 feet on the north side of Water street and extending back a distance of 190 feet to Pennsylvania avenue, bounded on the east by lot of Charles Bice, on the south by lot of Samuel Woodcock's heirs, upon which is erected a Two-story Frame Dwelling House.

TERMS OF SALE:—10 per cent. cash of the purchase money when the property is struck off; balance of the one-third to be paid on confirmation of the sales by the Court, at which time the deeds will be delivered, and the remainder in two equal payments, one in one year and the other in two years after the date of the confirmation of the sales, with interest. Deferred payments to be secured by judgments or mortgages. (Julia Foust, widow of B. R. Foust, deceased, has a dower interest in Purparts Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 10, and these purparts will be sold subject to her dower interest, and the one-third of the purchase money in these purparts shall remain a charge upon the premises, the interest of which is to be paid to her annually during her natural life.)

H. H. WAITE, Assignee,
Huntingdon, Huntingdon Co., Pa.


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A. B. GILLAM'S GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORE

is the place to get your wants supplied. He can furnish you with

Hard and Soft,
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COAL,

All kinds of Blasting Material, fresh Beef and Pork, besides his usual stock of general merchandise. Give him a call and you will be sure to be accommodated.

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Fifty-one per cent of the foreigners in England live in London.

Great Britain is going to increase the pay of its Indian troops, in the hope of attracting a better class of men into the army.

It has been estimated that it has cost this country more than one million of dollars to deep the America's cup on this side of the ocean in the last forty years.

They are now saying that Mexico may lend a hand to the Cuban insurgents. Similarity of race and language would indicate, the New Orleans Picayune thinks, that Cuba would do better with Mexico than with the United States.

A bicyclist in Vienna, Austria, raced after a runaway horse, overtaking it easily. The horse seemed surprised at the novel performance, slackened his pace a moment and was at once seized and conquered by the intrepid man in knickerbockers.

If women continue to increase their activity and influence in English politics the New York Mail and Express suggests, it may be necessary before long to supplement the House of Lords with a House of Ladies, to prevent the tight little island from tipping up.

The Sultan of Turkey opposes electricity, it is said, chiefly because he suspects some connection between "dynamo" and dynamite." Neither is Queen Victoria a friend of electricity. She will not even suffer electric lights in her apartments. But her opposition is prompted by the desire to prevent as much as possible the use of appliances which are labor-saving, directly or indirectly.

Says the Springfield (Mass.) Republican: Recently published vital statistics of all the New England States for 1892 show that almost exactly as many people live in cities of 10,000 or more population in this section as in the villages and rural districts, the urban population being 2,441,410 and the rural 2,444,987. Taking the vital statistics for these two groups it is found that the city population has a marriage rate of 20.6 against 16.4 for the country; a birth rate of 29.7 against 20 for the country, though the real difference is not as great, there being a deficiency in the birth registration in Maine and New Hampshire, while the cities have an average death rate of 21, against 18.7 for the country.

It appears that the problem of color photography has at last been satisfactorily solved. At any rate a process patented in England gives results which an American has considered good enough to justify him in paying a round sum for it. Spencer C. Schuyler, of New York, has bought the American rights for the process invented by Professor John Joly, of Dublin. The consideration is $30,000. Professor Joly's discovery involves the color principle known as composite heliochromy. It includes the use of a transparent screen bearing a pattern in dyes or pigments having different selective light absorption properties. The screen is closely ruled with lines in several tints, so that the composite color sensations desired are produced by the transmission through it of light.

It is believed that a continent 8,000,000 squara miles in extent and peopled with wondrous beings surrounds the South Pole, and scientists are unsuccessfully soliciting subscriptions to fit out an expedition for exploring this vast area. They cannot have sought aid from the proper sources, nor have properly exploited the possible benefits accruing from such an undertaking, for if these were understood Truth believes there would be no lack of subscriptions. What museum manager would not pawn his mermaids and double-headed calves to secure a chance of exhibiting a real live family of Polarians, fresh from their glaciated jungles? What a fortune there would be for the lecturer who could give stereopticon views of the ice-spouting volcanoes, the flying whales and sea serpents and the wonderful man-eating canaries which are thought to abound in that region.

Pennsylvania produces 100,000,000 tons of coal every year—more than half the output of the entire country.

A Washington correspondent thinks that rich people seek a home in that city, because there their property will be protected the guns of the government.

A novel way of illustrating a novel is shown in Scribner's. A certain story having been written persons were selected to take the parts of the characters, and these were photographed from life in the situation described in the text.

A late statistician asserts that the wealth of the United States averages at least $1,000 to one inhabitant. "This average business may be all right," remarks the New Orleans Picayune, "but it doesn't help some of us to pay our debts."

Statistics from the United States railway service show that one passenger is killed for every 2,000,000 passengers carried, or every 44,103,228 miles travelled. One is injured for every 4,709,771 miles travelled, or one out of every 204,248 passengers carried.

The Railway Age says that six tons of steel rails are annually required for renewals per mile of road, which on the present mileage of the country would represent about 1,080,000 tons. "Adding to this estimate," says the Age, "which is probably within bounds—notwithstanding the increasing life gained from increased weight—the requirements for some thousands of miles of new construction yearly, at the low average of one hundred tons to the mile, it is evident that the rail mills will continue to find occupation."

One of the most common forms of vandalism now rampant is that which smears sensational advertisements on the fair face of nature, remarks the Atlanta Journal. In this country, as in every other, some of the most magnificent scenery is shamefully defaced. There is now before the British parliament a bill to prevent such desecration. In the interest of common decency this bill should be passed, and we hope to see similar legislation in the United States. Every state should have a statute to protect scenery from the advertising agent.

The French authorities are having great trouble with the towns of the south of France, especially Bayonne and Nimes, where the rage of bull fighting has got beyond all bounds, and mobs of the worst social elements have so terrified mayors, councilors and juries that they connive at open violations of the law. These crowds have now reached a point of savagery where they demand that the arena be drenched with blood, and raise riots if the bulls and horses are not both mangled and killed before their eyes. It is an ugly sort of a spirit to deal with, but it only grows worse with delay, and it is understood that the central power is determined to crush it out decisively, once for all.

One hundred and seven young men reported for examinations at Annapolis recently, and only 45 were admitted. This large percentage failures is due partly to the fact that a very high standard of excellence is maintained at the Naval Academy, but the method of appointment had much to do with it. While many congressmen have adopted the sensible and just competitive examinations for nomination to West Point and Annapolis, many others still practice favoritism in the bestowal of these honors. They consider these appointments parts of the spoils of office, and give them to sons of men who help them in their campaigns. The country is entitled to the best class of young men in its military and naval academies, and it would be a good idea to provide by law for competitive examinations in the congressional districts. It seems to be impossible to obtain the full quota at Annapolis under the present system. Instead of 350 cadets, including the two classes at sea, the full battalion this term will not exceed 250. The country is thus losing the opportunity of educating 100 men for efficient naval service.

### Harvest Song.

Now the summer days are over,
And the bees have left the clover,
  And the wheat is in its bin,
  Thankfulness may well begin;
For the summer, fair and pleasant
For the good gifts of the present
Time, and happiness therein.

Where the lake so still and deep is,
See, the lustrous water-lilies
  Still give forth their creamy glow,
  There the rowers briskly row;
Others stroll along the shore,
For the summer tail is o'er,
  And this day no work they know.

To the orchard two are tending,
Where the apple boughs are bending
  With their yellow fruit and red;
  In great piles are heaped and spread
Apples mountainous and fair—
All their fragrance fills the air—
  But the apple-blooms have fled.

Ah! I see the pretty maid
In the apple-tree's deep shade,
  Pick the gentian fair and blue;
  But her lover, near it, knew
He should have the pretty flower
And at length a fairy dower—
  He shall have the maiden too!

—Joel Benton.

## A CRUEL KINDNESS.

BY MRS. M. L. RAYNE.

The town had grown up to them and almost crowded itself into their front door, but they still lived on in the same old-fashioned methods of the past half-century, clinging to the chairs and tables they had when they were married, even retaining the little squeaky, piano that had been Ann Maria's before she married a rich foreignor and changed to Anita Marie. The cradle she was rocked in when a baby, manufactured out of a barrel by her adoring father, and covered skillfully with rose-colored chintz, had been sent up to the attic, for it offended her fine sense of esthetics when she came home to visit. The rag carpet in the living room was the work of leisure hours and had been in service twenty odd years, and the old man himself used to say lovingly, while he regarded it with admiring eyes: "You'll never make another carpet like that, mother!" It was like the last painting of a great artist to him.

And now the old people had taken an outing that was to last a whole week, the result of a conspiracy in which Ann Maria was chief mover, aided and abetted by her sisters who were married and settled in the same town, and whom she was then visiting.

While the old couple were gone the conspirators possessed themselves of the key of the homestead, entered it stealthily and began what they considered a work of reform, which was also expected to be a delightful surprise to those interested.

"We'll get that dreary old piano out of the way first," said its former owner, who had one now that cost a thousand dollars, "and the old rag carpet; it gives me a chill to see it; and all those dreadful framed photographs and chromos—I have a few oil paintings that I brought down with me on purpose to replace them; and that red tablecloth—Sophie, do you remember when we used to learn our lessons on that flaming thing? It looks as awfully red as ever, doesn't it?"

"Yes," answered Sophie, with a distinct sigh; "I wonder if we are as happy now as we were then, or if our conditions depend so much on surroundings— fine furniture, for instance?"

"Pshaw!" said Ann Maria, with emphasis. "We must move with the world or be run over. Here, take those old peacock feathers and stow them away somewhere. I suppose it wouldn't do to burn them? I once thought the eyes in those feathers watched everything I did. We'll leave grandfather's clock because it's genuine and a fad now in the best society, and the older it is the better."

So they tore up and tore down, and in a few hours a really modern air pervaded every nook and corner. A pretty new carpet, not too gay, but with a pleasing assortment of colors, took the place of the despised rag carpet. New chairs, a handsome rug, an upholstered easy chair for "father" and a modern rocker for "mother," supplanted the long-used furniture of the past, and the faded old photographs were removed to make room for smart paintings in consistent style with the new order of things. A white marseilles counterpane replaced the old log cabin quilt, every square of which had been as an open book for "mother" to read. Other innovations were made throughout, and then the conspirators paused to look on their handiwork and take breath.

"That's the first work I've done in twenty years," said Ann Maria, wiping her flushed face with a real lace handkerchief, "but I'd just like to see the dear old couple when they open the door!"

"I'm afraid they'll object to having the piano out of sight," said one of the sisters, "but they're sure to like everything else. Mother would never let me touch a chair, even to straighten it out, so I knew the only way was to take her by surprise. Old folks get cranky about things they have had a long time. It isn't good for them to make idols out of old furniture."

"I should say not," added Ann Maria, "besides, it isn't the fashion now as it was a few years ago. I was really afraid people would think we didn't appreciate our old folks to let them live on among that old rubbish."

The last finishing touches being accomplished, the sisters went to their respective homes, and at nightfall the two old folks walked into the domicile that had sheltered them for forty years—the dearest spot on earth to them—home!

It had been planned by their knowing children that they were to enter the house alone to intensify the surprise in store for them and enjoy each other's delight over the occasion without witnesses.

But they, not knowing this, felt with the sensitiveness of age a little hurt and clung closer together as they entered the dark and silent dwelling, every step of which was like hallowed ground to their tired feet.

"I most wonder th' girls ain't left a light a burnin' for us; this time they forgot," said the old man as he stumbled over a chair.

"You know, father, Ann Maria's visitin' them—it makes a difference," said the mother in gentle, apologetic tones, that were her wont when defending "the children."

"Seems right good to be home again—let's set an' rest a spell afore we light up," suggested the old man, dropping into a handy chair.

But his form had scarcely touched it before he straightened himself out of it and said testily:

"It don't seem nat'ral. It most broke my back to set in that cheer! Mandy, there's something wrong!"

Mandy had been feeling along the shelf for the candle that year in and year out stood there like a tallow sentinel, and had never failed her in the darkest night. She found it, but not in its old place; it had been moved a hair's breadth to the left and felt queer to her touch.

"Gimme a match. Eben. I want to see what like is the can'le. Lord amercy, look at it, man!"

It certainly was not the same brand of candle that for all these years had been run in the tin mould behind the pantry door. It was a gorgeous twisted design in green wax with yellow stripes.

"That's the girls' doin's, I bet," said the old man, putting on his glasses to take a better look at the intruder. "Gosh! what a lookin' candle."

As its rays diffused a little through the room the two old people began to investigate. They looked around, thon into each other's faces, and both fear and wonderment were expressed in their glances.

"Mandy," said the old man at last, "we've gone and got into the wrong house."

"I b'leeve it," feebly answered poor Landy, "but then whereabouts is ours?"

"Let's look at the outside," and the girls, who were watching at their own windows, saw a glimmering light dancing like an ignus fatuus before the old house, and could discern the unwonted spectacle of their father and mother inspecting the outside of their home by candle light. It struck them as very funny.

Meanwhile the truth had revealed itself in part to the old people, and holding aloft the flaring wax candle they took an inventory of the new furniture, from the carpet on the floor to the paintings on the walls. It was well the conspirators were not there to hear them. It might have given them a shock,

"Even the pianny's gone," said Mandy, wringing her hands, "the dear old pianny where Ann Maria learned to play 'Hang up the Baby's Stocking' afore she was 10 years old! I couldn't have believed it; and my hit-an'-miss carpet that I made with my own hands—and the red tablecloth, the cheerfullest thing!—you could see it for a mile when the door was open and we was lighted up; and my picters of the children taken every year of their lives—its worse than robbery. I don't doubt they meant well, but it's broke my heart!"

"I near broke my back tryin' to set in one of them new fangled cheers," said the old man, spurning the smart chair with his foot, "I do wonder, Mandy, if they left us anythin' to set on?"

"They've left the clock," said Mandy, "I'm thankful for that! I declare, father, it seems like an old friend," and holding fathers hand she stood long before the venerable timepiece, regarding it with loving eyes.

It was near daylight when the two old people had seen the last of their new possessions, and arranged them to their entire satisfaction. The fancy candle had burned down to a mound of green and yellow wax, and been replaced by a straight, uncompromising tallow home-made, that shed a serene light on two old faces that looked very tired, but wore a conscious expression of peace and triumph. And even in their dreams they smiled.

"To think of it!" said Ann Maria, when she tells the story; "after all our planning and contriving, when we went over the next day to see how they were enjoying their new surroundings, they had put back every article of the old stuff we moved, rag carpet, photographs and all, and packed the new things up in the attic! They wouldn't have a new chair nor a table-cloth, nor anything. Said the things weren't comfortable! Talk about the Ephraim being joined to idols—father and mother could give him pointers out of their experience," and she sighed over the degeneracy of age.—Detroit Free Press.

### Products of Jamaica.

It is a matter of wonder how richness of soil and moisture can be sufficient to warrant such a profusion of vegetable life so crowded together as is this. But this is the region where one hundred and thirty inches of rainfall is the annual supply, and if the rich, black loam has any limit, neither planter nor even deepest tree-root seem to have found it out. Tamarinds, Jack-fruit, bread-fruit, mangoes of a score of qualities and flavorings, mighty cocoanuts, nutmegs, "pimento" or allspice, oranges, lemons, limes and shaddocks of the citrus tribe, pine apples, guavas, jimblins, cacao or chocolate-berry, genips, pindars, yams of several sorts, cassava or maudioc, sugar cane, bananas, plaintains, coffee, arrowroot, ginger—the well known "Jamaica Ginger" of our boyhood days—peppers of many kinds; these and many other cultivations, useful there and valuable for export may all be seen along seven miles. For hereabouts is undoubtedly, in the truest sense, the garden spot of the island, though it is still much behind some other parts in general thrift and improvement.—Outing.

### Piracy on the Lakes.

It seems strange that the pirates who infest the Gulf of St. Lawrence cannot be routed by the Canadian Goverument. They have for a long time followed the business of looting vessels that have been cast ashore, and many complaints have been made by ship owners who have sustained losses through their operations.—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

### A New Acquaintance.

Mother—I don't like the looks of that boy who has just moved in next door.

Small Son—Nuther do I. He's awful wiry, and I'm afraid when it comes to gettin' acquainted I'll be the one to get licked."—New York Weekly.

Three horses abreast is a vagary of fashionable driving in Paris.

# LONG DROUGHT BROKEN.

## Heavy Rainfall in the Middle States and New England.

## WELCOME TO FARM AND FACTORY

**Miners Rejoice Because Works That Had Shut Down for Lack of Water Will Start Again—Mill Operatives Partake in the General Jubilation at the Prospect of Renewed Activity.**

A storm, which has broken the long drought, advanced from the lower lakes to the New Jersey coast, attended by heavy rain in the Middle Atlantic and New England States. This storm moved slowly northeastward along the New England coast, attended by high winds and heavy rain along the Middle Atlantic coast and in New England. Finally the storm became central over the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and heavy rain was followed by clearing weather in New York and New England. At Boston, Mass., 5.64 inches of rain fell in twenty-four hours. The following dispatches from various points report the effects of the welcome rain on the crops:

PHILADELPHIA: The first rainfall of any consequence since early in July began in this vicinity on Saturday, and continued all of yesterday. In consequence there is great rejoicing in all parts of the drought-stricken district, the farmers and miners being the greatest beneficiaries. The drought was the worst that has been experienced since 1869, the deficiency of rain for the months of July, August and September being fully eight inches.

Many of the mines in the anthracite coal region which were compelled to shut down because of the lack of water resumed operations to-day. In some of the larger towns and cities of the State the question of a water supply became a serious problem, and in some municipalities it had to be hauled from a distance. The farmers will now be able to plow their fields and plant their wheat.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.: The storm of Saturday and Sunday raged here thirty-nine hours, and the total rainfall of 5.28 inches was the greatest, with one exception, since 1877. The wind reached a maximum velocity of twenty-three miles between eleven and twelve p. m. yesterday, and broken wires resulted. Several street wash-outs were reported.

BOSTON: The total precipitation of rain here on Saturday, Sunday and early this morning was 5.64 inches. The drought in the immediate vicinity of Boston, where the heavy rain fell, had not been very serious, although a number of cisterns were dry and newly seeded land needed rain.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.: The long-continued drought in this section was broken by the storm which set in on Saturday and continued for thirty-six hours. The precipitation about here was 6 3-8 inches, being the heaviest rainfall since the freshet of 1886. Mills that have been shut down entirely or running on half time will now have water enough to last them for two months, even if there are no further rains. The Blackstone River is unusually high, and a huge volume of water is pouring over all the dams from Millbury to Pawtucket.

PORTLAND, Me.: The drought which has prevailed here for some time was broken to some extent by the rain storm of yesterday and last night. The precipation was very light in Eastport and only moderate here. The storm in this State, however, was accompanied by heavy winds, which did more or less damage.

ALBANY, N. Y.: The rain that began falling on Saturday relieved this city and vicinity of a bad drought. The river was exceedingly low, and the reservoirs supplying the city had suffered to such an extent that in many sections water had to be entirely shut off during the night. The rain was a penetrating drizzle and lasted twenty-two hours.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.. Reports from the surrounding towns in Central New York indicate that the drought which is reported to have prevailed in sections of the East and West has not been felt in this part of the State.

BALTIMORE, MD.: While Maryland has not been suffering from a serious drought, rain has been needed, and reports from throughout the State show that the heavy showers of yesterday, which were general, have been of great benefit.

## STONING THE PRIESTS.

**Workmen Attack a Religious Procession in Spain.**

There was a procession of the rosary at Cadiz, Spain, that resulted in a somewhat serious attack on the processionists. As the procession, which was headed by the Bishop of Cadiz, was passing through the streets, a crowd of idle workingmen were met who did not approve of the religious parade. They shouted:

"We want work, not sermons! Go kill the insurgents in Cuba!"

Not satisfied with thus insulting the clergy, they hustled those who were taking part in the procession and then stoned the priests. The volleys were so heavy that the priests and their followers were compelled to take refuge in a church.

The mob then stood outside, hooting and jeering, until dispersed by the police. During the stone throwing the Bishop was slightly injured.

The mob made a feeble resistance to the police, and many of the rioters were wounded. The Prefect complains that the trouble arose from the fact that the Bishop did not advise him that the procession was to be held, thus not allowing him to take timely measures to protect those who took part in it.

## FOUR MEN BURNED TO DEATH.

**Caught in a Blazing Mine From Which There Was No Escape.**

The shaft house at the Summit coal mine, Story City, Iowa, was burned a few nights ago. Four miners, Albert Peterson, Alexander Eastman, Inge Ingleman and George Payne, were burned to death. The engineer had built a fire in the furnace which hoists the shaft, and left for supper. While he was gone the timbers close to the furnace became ignited and the mine rapidly filled with smoke. He returned and attempted to draw the imprisoned men from the mine when the rope broke, precipitating them to the bottom of the shaft. They found no way to escape from the mine and entered a cell, hoping to barricade the entrance and thus keep the smoke out, but it was impossible. The indications were that they died within a half hour after they commenced to fill the entrance to their retreat. The bodies were charred almost beyond recognition.

# SABBATH SCHOOL.

**INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 27.**

**Lesson Text: "The Child Samuel," 1 Samuel iii., 1-13—Golden Text: I Samuel iii., 9—Commentary.**

1. "And the child Samuel ministered unto the Lord." We have set forth in this book the blessings of submission and obedience and the opposite. Hannah, in the bitterness of her soul, looked unto the Lord, and He heard her and gave her this child. Therefore she called his name Samuel, which means "ask of God" (chapter i., 50, margin). When she had weaned him, she returned him to the Lord (chapter i., 28, margin). Then she praised God in the beautiful words of chapter ii., 1-10. In this song we have the first use of the word "Messiah," translated "His anointed" (verse 10; see also verse 35). We have also in chapter i., 3, 11, the title of "Lord of Hosts" for the first time. Both of these titles suggest many things concerning the kingdom, and in this book, sometimes called "the first book of Kings," we have the story of the first two kings, one a man after the people's heart, the other a man after the Lord's heart.

2, 3. "Ere the lamp of God went out in the temple of the Lord, where the ark of God was." Eli was now old and was not walking before God in the matter of his sons, and very early in the morning the Lord came to talk with this child, Samuel, of whom it is written that he ministered unto the Lord, grew before the Lord, the Lord was with him and revealed Himself to Samuel in Shiloh by the word of the Lord (chapters ii., 11, 18, 21, 26; iii., 19, 21). See how even a child may minister unto the Lord and have place in the Lord's house and receive messages from the Lord while older ones are passed by. Many things are still hidden from the wise and prudent and revealed unto babes (Math. xi., 25). The thing that greatly pleases God is to live "before Him" and "unto Him," seeking in all things "His glory."

4. "The Lord called Samuel, and he answered, Here am I." It is evident from verse 10 that He called him by name. This makes us think of that beautiful verse in Isa. xliii., 1: "Fear not, for I have redeemed thee. I have called thee by thy name; thou art Mine." And also of Isa. vi., 8, where the Lord says, "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?" And the prophet answers, "Here am I; send me." How beautiful to be ready for His every call, an ear always open to Him!

5. "And he ran unto Eli and said, Here am I, for thou calledst me." But Eli did not recognize that it was the Lord calling him and so told him to lie down again. Eli had not the ear for God which he should have had, and God saw it, and that He could communicate with him only through Samuel. It was a rare thing to get a word from the Lord in those days, and visions such as those granted to Abram and Jacob, Moses and Joshua were unknown. See verse 1, R. V., margin.

6. "And the Lord called yet again, Samuel." Behold the patience of the Lord. Samuel's readiness and Eli's continued dullness. How difficult it often is for the Lord to get our ear and make known to us His will! What a contrast to "watching to see what He will say unto us," or "watching daily at His gates" (Hab. ii., 1; Prov. viii., 34).

7. "Now, Samuel did not yet know the Lord, neither was the word of the Lord yet revealed unto him." He must have known the Lord through Moses and Joshua, but not yet by direct communication. Known means to perceive, understand, acknowledge, so there may easily be many degrees in knowledge. When Paul said, "That I may know Him" (Phil. iii., 10), he certainly knew Him as Saviour and Lord, His wisdom and His righteousness, but he longed to know Him better.

8. "And the Lord called Samuel again the third time. And Eli perceived that the Lord had called the child." The third time did Samuel rise and promptly go to Eli, believing that he called him. What unwearied obedience! What a blessed son! When he would tell his mother of his experience and how he had acted, how glad she would be! I think this is the only instance of God speaking directly to a little boy, but all, young and old, may hear His voice in His written word (John vi., 63).

9. "If He call thee, say, Speak, Lord, for Thy servant heareth." Eli is by this time wide awake and also wide awake to the fact that the Lord has something to say, but not directly to him. It is probable that he remained awake till he heard the tidings, and then he would be more awake than ever. "Awake, thou that sleepest," is a good word for many of us. It would be wise also to say, "Speak, Lord, for Thy servant heareth," whenever we open our Bibles, and it would also be appropriate to add the prayer in Ps. cxix., 18.

10. "And the Lord came and stood and called as at other times, Samuel, Samuel!" This is the fourth time that He came and called, suggesting the question, How often has He called us? And have we as yet submissively said, "Speak, for Thy servant heareth?" The attitude of a servant is well described in these words: "Ready to do whatsoever my lord, the king, shall appoint." "For any manner of service, wholly at Thy commandment" (II Sam. xv., 15; I Chron. xxviii., 21).

11, 14. "And the Lord said to Samuel, Behold, I will do a thing in Israel at which both the ears of every one that heareth it shall tingle." And then follows the thing that He will do—a judgment upon the house of Eli, as told to Eli by a man of God some time before and fully recorded in chapter ii., 27-36. Mercy always precedes judgment, for God is slow to anger and plenteous in mercy. He had given Eli fair warning, but Eli had honored his sons above God (ii., 29). The law was very severe, but very plain concerning rebellious sons (Deut. xxi., 18-21), and the ruler who refused to see the law carried out because the transgressors happened to be his sons certainly thought more of his sons than of God. Only those can truly serve the Lord who serve Him in sincerity and in truth (Joshua xxiv., 14), or, as our Lord Jesus said, "He that loveth father or mother, son or daughter, more than Me is not worthy of Me" (Math. x., 37). In the morning Eli called Samuel and begged him to hide nothing from him that the Lord had said, so Samuel told him every whit and hid nothing. Eli certainly answered in the right spirit, for he said, "It is the Lord; let Him do what seemeth Him good" (verse 18). He makes us think of Job, who under his great affliction said: "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord." It may be that the faithfulness of Samuel in this hard matter to Eli was a step on the way to his being established as a prophet (verse 20). See in chapter iv., 17, 18, the judgment fallen.—Lesson Helper.

**A New Monte Carlo.**

Colonel North, "Nitrate King," has bought of King Leopold, of Belgium, for $1,500,000, the mile and a quarter of tide-washed sand dunes at Ostend. Here he intends to build a racecourse, theatre, public gardens, hotel, a cycling track, a boxing ring and a new Monte Carlo.

# A GREAT BATTLE IN CUBA

## Eight Hundred Patriots Under Maceo Defeat 2600 Spaniards.

## REBELS OUTGENERAL REGULARS.

**The Spanish Enemy Loses 395 Men Killed and Wounded, Including Fifteen Officers---Lack of Ammunition Prevents a Capture---Rebel Strongholds Established---Enthusiastic Women.**

The famous mountain of Mogote, one of the highest in Cuba, has been the scene of a heavy battle and one more victory for the insurgents.

The Mogote is forty-five miles northeast of Santiago de Cuba, and a point where many battles were fought during the ten years' war. The rebels, learning that Spanish Generals Garcia, Navarro and Linares were on their way to the mountain, placed themselves in a good position. The combined Spanish column, 2600 strong, opened the attack from their vanguard. Antonio Maceo, with 800 men, returned the fire, and after a severe battle of five hours he forced the Spaniards to retire, leaving five officers killed, ten officers wounded, and 380 soldiers killed and wounded. The rebels might have captured the entire force of the enemy had they not run short of ammunition.

During the last few days the insurgents have made splendid camps in Sabana Miranda, Mogote and La Gran Piedra, the second and last of these being natural fortresses, almost inaccessible. Sabana Miranda is situated about twelve miles from San Luis, the terminus of the American Railroad; Mogote, as said above, is forty-five miles northeast of Santiago, and La Gran Piedra is six miles from the American Iron Mining Company, Juragua, situated on the south coast of Cuba.

The rebels have isolated the towns of San Luis and Palma Soriana, situated twenty-four and thirty miles, respectively, from Santiago by setting fire to a bridge between the towns.

A boat of the Spanish man-of-war Nueva Espana, manned by an officer and ten sailors, while passing near the Baconao River about thirty-six miles from Santiago, on the south coast of the island, was fired upon by a band of insurgents, who were on the coast making salt. The boat returned the fire, while the man-of-war threw six bombshells to protect the landing of the men. The rebels left the place, and no one was wounded on either side. Yellow fever still continues very bad among the Spaniards.

The enthusiasm is great among the Cubans, and many young men go to the field almost daily. The women are more enthusiastic than the men, if possible.

## MURDERED BY MOSLEMS.

**Armenians Killed in the Market Place of Akhissar.**

A despatch from Constantinople, Turkey, says that reliable news has been received that fifty Armenians were killed and a number wounded at Akhissar, in the villayet of Adin, on the Anatolian Railway, by a Moslem mob.

The slaughter occurred October 9, which was market day. Many Armenians had gathered from adjacent villages. Early in the morning a Turkish rough, finding that the Armenians were not armed, picked a quarrel and shot one of them. There was then raised on all sides the cry:

"Why hesitate to massacre the infidel?"

A mob of Turks, armed with revolvers and knives, looted the market and massacred the helpless Armenians. Their bodies were thrown into the wells.

No women or children were injured, probably on account of the arrival of Kaimaikan from the village of Gieve, three miles distant, who made valiant efforts, at the risk of his own life, to save the Christians. Otherwise the slaughter would have been complete.

The panic among Christians revived in Constantinople on acconnt of this isolated attack, and the Armenians again flocked into the churches.

## BACK AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

**The President Returned by Water and Mrs. Cleveland by Rail.**

The President and family were reunited in Washington at the White House, after separate trips from their summer home. President Cleveland reached the city by water in the afternoon and Mrs. Cleveland and the children arrived by train over the Pennsylvania at 11.10 p. m.

About 4 p. m. the steam yacht Oneida, with the President, Private Secretary Thurber and Commodore E. C. Benedict on board, docked at the Seventh street wharf, where carriages were in waiting to convey them to the Executive Mansion.

The trip from lower New York Bay on the Oneida was accomplished just about on schedule time. The weather was rather rough until the Delaware capes were passed, but all the party stood the voyage well and reported promptly at every meal. A brief stop on the way up the Potomac River was made at Indian Head, where a telephone message was sent to the White House officials notifying them to have carriages on hand to meet the party.

The President has been absent from Washington since June 17—two days less than four months, and he has fished nearly a hundred days.

## A NEW NILE OF THE NORTH.

**A River 500 Miles Long Discovered in the Province of Quebec.**

Professor Bell, of the Canadian Geological Survey, reports having discovered a large river in the Province of Quebec. Shortly after his party crossed the Height of Lad, they followed an unknown river which gradually widened until it assumed a great size. They followed this river to James Bay. The river had three large branches, one of which has its source north of Three Rivers; another in the Lake St. John region, and the third, near Lake Mistissini.

The new river, for which the Indians have no name, is much larger than the Ottowa, and Dr. Bell affirms it to be the sixth of the great rivers of the world. Its average width is considerably more than a mile. It flows through a level, clay country, is very deep and may be called a new Nile of the North. It is 500 miles long, and great stretches would be navigable for steamers. Towards James Bay there are successions of great rapids.

The banks are heavily wooded with pine, spruce, tamarack, balsam and white birch.

## THE MARKETS.

**Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.**

42

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.50 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals.... | 20,167 |
| Condensed milk, gals..... | 182 |
| Cream, gals..... | 342 |

BUTTER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Creamery—Extras.....$ | — | @ | 23 |
| Firsts..... | 20 | @ | 21½ |
| Thirds to seconds..... | 14 | @ | 19 |
| State—Fancy..... | 20 | @ | 21 |
| Thirds to firsts..... | — | @ | — |
| Western Im. Creamery..... | 11 | @ | 16 |
| Western Dairy..... | 10 | @ | 14 |
| Factory, firsts..... | — | @ | 11½ |

CHEESE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| State—Fullcream, white, fancy | 9 | @ | 9¼ |
| Full cream, good to prime.. | 7¾ | @ | 8¾ |
| State Factory—Part skims, large..... | 3½ | @ | 6 |
| Part skims, small..... | 5 | @ | 7½ |
| Full skims..... | 2½ | @ | 3 |

EGGS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| State & Penn—Fresh..... | 20 | @ | 21 |
| Jersey—Fancy..... | — | @ | 22 |
| Western—Prime to choice.... | — | @ | 20 |
| Duck eggs..... | — | @ | — |
| Goose eggs..... | — | @ | — |

BEANS AND PEAS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice. | — | @ | 1 70 |
| Medium, 1894, choice..... | — | @ | 1 55 |
| Pea, 1894, choice..... | — | @ | 1 50 |
| Red kidney, 1894, choice... | 1 50 | @ | 1 55 |
| White kidney, 1894, choice. | 1 85 | @ | 1 90 |
| Black turtle soup, 1894..... | 1 70 | @ | 1 75 |
| Lima, Cal., 1894, ₱ 60 lbs.. | 2 75 | @ | 3 00 |
| Green peas, bbls..... | -- | @ | 90 |

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pears, Bartlett, ₱ bbl..... | 3 00 | @ | 5 00 |
| Seckel, ₱ bbl..... | 2 00 | @ | 4 50 |
| Grapes, Del., ₱ basket..... | 10 | @ | 16 |
| Niagara, ₱ basket..... | 10 | @ | 14 |
| Peaches, ₱ basket..... | 30 | @ | 1 00 |
| Plums, ₱ 10-lb. basket..... | — | @ | 1 00 |
| Apples, King, ₱ bbl..... | 2 00 | @ | 2 50 |
| Greening..... | 1 00 | @ | 1 75 |
| Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl. | 6 25 | @ | 8 25 |
| Quinces, ₱ bbl..... | 3 50 | @ | 4 50 |

HOPS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| State—1894, choice, ₱ lb..... | 6½ | @ | 7 |
| 1894, common to fair..... | 3½ | @ | 4½ |
| Pacific Coast, choice..... | 6½ | @ | 7 |
| Good to prime..... | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Old odds..... | 2½ | @ | 4 |

HAY AND STRAW.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb..... | 90 | @ | 95 |
| Clover mixed..... | 70 | @ | 80 |
| Straw—Long rye..... | 55 | @ | 60 |
| Oat..... | 37½ | @ | 42½ |

LIVE POULTRY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fowls, ₱ lb..... | 8 | @ | 9 |
| Spring chickens, ₱ lb..... | 7½ | @ | 8½ |
| Roosters, old, ₱ lb..... | — | @ | 5 |
| Turkeys, ₱ lb..... | 7 | @ | 9 |
| Ducks, ₱ pair..... | 50 | @ | 85 |
| Geese, ₱ pair..... | 1 00 | @ | 1 25 |
| Pigeons, ₱ pair..... | 20 | @ | 25 |

DRESSED POULTRY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Turkeys, ₱ lb..... | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Chickens, Phila. broilers..... | 12 | @ | 17 |
| Western, dry picked..... | 9 | @ | 10 |
| Fowls, ₱ lb..... | 9 | @ | 9½ |
| Spring ducks, ₱ lb..... | 13 | @ | 16 |
| Geese, ₱ lb..... | 15 | @ | 17 |
| Squabs, ₱ doz..... | 1 75 | @ | 2 75 |

VEGETABLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl..... | 90 | @ | 1 00 |
| L. I., ₱ bbl..... | 1 00 | @ | 1 12 |
| Sweet, ₱ bbl..... | 1 50 | @ | 3 00 |
| Cabbage, ₱ 100..... | 2 00 | @ | 4 00 |
| Onions, white, ₱ bbl..... | 1 50 | @ | 2 00 |
| Yellow, ₱ bbl..... | — | @ | 1 25 |
| Squash, Hubbard, ₱ bbl..... | 50 | @ | 75 |
| Marrow, ₱ crate..... | — | @ | — |
| Celery, ₱ doz. stalks..... | 10 | @ | 60 |
| Carrots..... | 70 | @ | 1 00 |
| Turnips, Russia..... | 60 | @ | 85 |
| Cauliflower, ₱ bbl..... | 1 00 | @ | 4 00 |
| Peppers..... | 1 00 | @ | 1 50 |
| Lima beans..... | 2 00 | @ | 3 00 |
| Egg plant, ₱ bbl ..... | 1 50 | @ | 2 50 |
| Tomatoes, ₱ bush box..... | 20 | @ | 50 |
| Lettuce, ₱ bbl..... | — | @ | — |
| Green corn, ₱ 100..... | — | @ | — |
| String beans..... | 1 50 | @ | 2 00 |

GRAIN, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour—City Patents..... | 4 20 | @ | 4 45 |
| Winter Patents..... | 3 70 | @ | 3 75 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Red..... | — | @ | 67¼ |
| December..... | — | @ | 66¾ |
| Corn—No. 2..... | — | @ | 39⅞ |
| Oats—No. 2 White..... | — | @ | 25½ |
| Track, White..... | 25 | @ | 30 |
| Rye—State and Western.... | 46 | @ | 48 |
| Barley—Ungraded Western.. | 45 | @ | 50 |
| Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100..... | — | @ | — |
| Clover..... | — | @ | — |
| Lard—City steam..... | 5.75c | @ | 5.80c |

LIVE STOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beeves, city dressed..... | 6 | @ | 8½ |
| Milch cows, com. to good.... | — | @ | — |
| Calves, city dressed..... | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Country dressed..... | 7½ | @ | 10½ |
| Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs..... | 1 90 | @ | 3 10 |
| Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs..... | 3 75 | @ | 4 37½ |
| Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs..... | 4 50 | @ | 4 75 |
| Dressed..... | 5 | @ | 7 |

**Jail Rather Than Work.**

In Carter County, Kentucky, about 100 warrants were obtained against miners who would not work on the roads and refused to furnish a substitute. When the case came up all the defendants appeared in a body and announced they would pay neither fine nor costs; they were not accustomed to daylight work, but they would go to jail. That was impossible, and they were turned loose. The entire crowd drank to noisy intoxication. They took the Judge and paraded him about town after decorating him with ribbons. There came near being a riot; there was no desire to humiliate the Judge.

**Newsy Gleanings.**

Business keeps on booming.

Florida has 2851 pensioners.

England has an Anti-Puritan League.

The Socialists poll 1,800,000 votes in Germany.

Last September was the hottest in 150 years in Paris.

The pear crop in Georgia this year was the largest on record.

France is a very heavy purchaser of American wines this year.

An enumeration just completed shows 627,072 voters in Indiana.

Cholera is spreading seriously in the southwestern provinces of Russia.

The Atlanta Exposition will have a Cuban Independence Day during November.

The interference of the Mormon Church in politics has created excitement in Utah.

English manufacturers have been buying Montana wool and are bidding for more.

Oysters have been discovered on the bottom of the United States battle ship Texas.

It is estimated that 700 Armenians were killed in the recent riots in Constantinople, Turkey.

# TORTURED AND LYNCHED

## The Terrible Vengeance of a Mob in Tennessee.

## PENALTY FOR HORRIBLE CRIMES.

**Jefferson Ellis, a Colored Man, Put to Death in a Most Cruel Way---Ears and Fingers Cut Off---Then His Head Was Removed and His Body Left Hanging to a Pole.**

Jefferson Ellis, a young colored man, who ten days before had committed a criminal assault on Miss Sue Praeter, a beautiful young woman, who lives with her parents near Galloway, Tenn., was lynched within one hundred yards of the scene of the assault. He was horribly tortured before he was killed. He was decapitated while his heart yet beat.

Ellis was captured in Mississippi and taken to Galloway in a hack. He was placed in a buggy beside a constable, and was started toward the home of the young lady, to be identified by her, after which he was to be taken to Somerville and put in jail. Identification was entirely unnecessary, inasmuch as Ellis confessed his crime.

As soon as the wheels of the constable's buggy made their first revolution 700 armed horsemen swung into line behind it. The officer drove with reckless rapidity, and the cavalcade followed him with every horse on a dead run. As the procession was passing out of the village of Galloway, a number of women standing by the roadside cried out to them:

"Remember your wives and daughters, men; do not let the man escape."

As soon as the Praeter house was reached the young lady identified the prisoner. Immediately the constable was covered with a score of shotguns and made to deliver the prisoner, who was taken by the mob.

Ellis confessed to being implicated in the assault on and murder of Mrs. John Bailey, which occurred some two years ago. He also told the names of two colored cronies of his who, he said, entered the home of Mrs. Harrel, a widow who lives within a few miles of where he was lynched, two months ago, and, after assaulting her two daughters, burned them and their mother in their home. Then he confessed to beating his own wife so badly that she died.

After Ellis had made these confessions, he was taken to a point about one hundred and fifty yards from the Praeter house, where a huge fire had been built, and told to prepare for death.

A frenzied, hot headed man pushed through the crowd, brandishing a knife, and yelled:

"Kneel down and pray, you dog. I'm going to cut off your ears."

The wretch knelt, but did not pray, and the man began cutting off his right ear. Ellis fell to the ground with a shriek of pain, and some one cried out:

"You remember how that poor girl begged for her honor, don't you?"

Then members of the mob yelled:

"Give me his other ear!"

"I want a finger!"

The doomed man's other ear was severed from his head, after which each of his fingers was cut off. He was then further mutilated. A number of the mob favored roasting their victim alive, and loud cries of "Burn him! Burn him!" could be heard. The major portion of them, however, favored hanging him without further brutality, and he was strung up to the telegraph pole, bearing on his breast a placard on which was written:

"Death to the Person Who Cuts Down This Body Before Sundown."

When the victim had been hung from the crossbars of the pole, the greater part of the mob left, but a few remained, and while his pulse still faintly beat he was lowered to the ground and decapitated with a penknife.

After the flesh was cut away from the neck bone, the bone was wrenched and the bloody head was placed in a sack. This terrible trophy was sent to the family of a little girl living in Mississippi whom Ellis attempted to assault while the posse was in pursuit of him for assaulting Miss Praeter.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury was "Deceased came to his death at the hands of unknown parties." The dead man's family was then allowed to cut down the body and bury it minus head, ears and fingers.

## TURKEY FINALLY SUBMITS.

**The Plan of Reforms for Armenia Accepted by Said Pasha.**

Said Pasha, the Foreign Minister of Turkey, has accepted the plan of reform in Armenia presented by Great Britain, France and Russia. It now awaits the Sultan's signature. The plan is almost identical with the proposals of last May.

The Governors and Vice-Governors of Van, Erzeroum, Sivas, Bitlis, Khartut and Trebizond are to be Christian or Mussulman, as people in each section desire, but either the Governor or the Vice-Governor must be a Christian. Appointments are to be confirmed by the Berlin treaty Powers.

Local, not State officers, are to collect the taxes, and enough money is to be retained to pay local administration expenses. Complete changes will be made in the judicial system, torture will be abolished, the prisons will be under surveillance, the police force will be composed of Christians and Turks equally, and the laws against compulsory conversion to Islamism will be strictly enforced.

Contrary to expectation, the High Commissioner charged with the execution of this reform scheme will be a Christian. This was the hardest pill for the Porte to swallow.

## CHINA HAS YIELDED.

**The Deadlock Over Massacre of Missionaries at an End.**

Information received at Hong Kong, China, from Kucheng appears to justify the belief that the deadlock between the Chinese authorities and the commission which has been investigating the massacre of missionaries there has been ended. The British Consul has had an interview with the Viceroy of Fu-Kien, which has resulted in an agreement that eighteen more of the convicted prisoners are to be executed and that the remainder of the natives in custody are to be tried by the present commission, which is empowered to impose the sentence of death.

This satisfactory result of the negotiations is considered to be due to the ultimatum which the British Admiral, Buller, is reported to have delivered to the Viceroy of Nankin.

**Korean Queen's Body Found.**

The body of the murdered Queen of Korea has been found, a Seoul dispatch reports.

### Stands on Historic Ground.

Monday, September 30, witnessed the last act in the transformation of one of the most interesting historic spots in Washington city to a pleasure resort. Where the great men of the Nation for the last fifty years have been wont to assemble, there now stands a magnificent play-house which from now on will be thronged with the lovers of opera, the drama and the like entertainments. In brief, the house and spot made historic by Seward and Blaine is now no more and in its place there has risen a magnificient opera house and summer garden at the cost of $250,000.

It seems a pity that the historic old mansion could not have been allowed to remain as a monument to those who inhabited it and to the scenes that were enacted therein or near by. That dull brick mansion was one of the sights of the city. Nearly every visitor asked to be shown the spot where General Sickles shot Philip Barton Key, way back in the fifties; where secretary Seward was assassinated on the night of April 14, 1865, and where that great commoner, James G. Blaine, breathed his last but a short time ago. This house, which is now a thing of of the past was built by Commodore Rodgers in the thirties, and besides the events narrated above, it has sheltered under its roof such men as Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson, and James K. Polk.

After the death of Mr. Blaine the house, with its sad associations, had no attraction for Mrs. Blaine and her family. Occupying as it did a most commanding position on Lafayette Square, adjacent to the Department of Justice and almost facing the White House, the property should have commanded a good price in the real estate market. But there was a flaw in the title which prevented its sale, and in December last Mrs. Blaine accepted a very remunerative offer from a Chicago syndicate that desired to lease the property and erect thereon a new opera house.

### What All Boys Should Know.

Don't be satisfisd with your boy's education or allow him to handle a Latin or Greek book until you are sure that he can—

Write a good legible hand.

Spell the words he knows how to use.

Speak and write good English.

Write a good social letter.

Add a column of figures rapidly.

Make out an ordinary account.

Deduct 46½ per cent. from the face of it.

Receipt it when paid.

Write an ordinary receipt.

Write an advertisement for the local paper.

Write a notice or report of a public meeting.

Write an ordinary promissory note.

Reckon the interest or discount on it for days, months or years.

Draw an ordinary bank check.

Take it to proper place in a bank to get the cash.

Make neat and correct entries in daybook and ledger.

Tell the number of yards of carpet required for your parlor.

Measure the pile of lumber in your shed.

Tell the number of bushels of wheat in your largest bin, and the value at current rates.

Tell something about the great authors and statesmen of the present day.

If he can do all this, and more, it is likely he has sufficient education to enable him to make his own way in the world. If you have more time and money to spend upon him, all well and good—give him higher English, give him literature, give him literature, give him mathematics give him science, and if he is very, very anxious about it give him Latin and Greek, or whatever the course he intends pursuing in life demands.

### The Apple Crop.

According to reports the apple crop of the year 1895 in this country is simply enormous. It is estimated that its value amounts to nearly $100,000,000 though this may be a large figure, owing to the inevitable cheapness of fruit. A large part of this vast crop will come from New York and Michigan, Missouri though will have an enormous crop. Apple are said to be a surer growth in Missouri than any other State.

This year they will come near being a glut in the fruit market, so far as apples are concerned. Missouri alone will furnish from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 worth. Orchards of hundreds of acres are no great novelty in the prolific Ozark county. Ex-Secretary of Agriculture Norman J. Coleman has 6,000 pear trees and 2,000 apple trees, the latter bending under the heaviest yield they have ever born. Apples pay if the producers can get 20 cents a bushel for them on the tree. In almost every part of the apple producing section the yield is as great as in Missouri. The only hope of making this great quantity of fruit pay is to ship it to Europe, where good apples are scarce. For this purpose the utmost care must be observed in picking. The rest af the crop that cannot be consumed at home aud made inte cider, cider jelly and vinegar can be fed profitably to live stock. Apple fed pork is a delicacy. But the apples must be sweet for pigs to thrive on them.

A remarkable family of big boys met at their old home in Tionesta, Pa., a few days ago, after many years of separation. The shortest of the young meu is just six feet tall in his stocking feet. To of the brothers are six feet five inches tall, two others six feet three inches, and the remaining one six feet two inches. The mother and father of the boys Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Coleman, are of only average height.

### Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad to the Atlanta Exposition.

For the Cotton States and International Exposition, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., from September 18 to December 31, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are now selling excursion tickets to Atlanta and return at greatly reduced rates.

For specific information in regard to dates of sale, rates, routes and time of trains, apply to nearest ticket agent.

—There is no medicine so often needed in every home and so admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended, as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Hardly a week passes but some member of the family has need of it. A toothache or headache may be cured by it. A touch of rheumatism or neuralgia quieted. The severe pain of a burn or scald promptly relieved and the sore healed in much less time than when medicine has to be sent for. A sprain may be promptly treated before inflamation sets in, which insures a cure in about one-third of the time otherwise required. Cuts and bruises should receive immediate treatment before the parts become swollen, which can only be done when Pain Balm is kept at hand. A sore throat may be cured before it becomes serious. A troublesome corn may be removed by applying it twice a day for a week or two. A lame back may be cured and several days of valuable time saved or a pain in the side or chest relieved without paying a doctor bill. Procure a 50 cent bottle at once and you will never regret it. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Soress Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, for money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.


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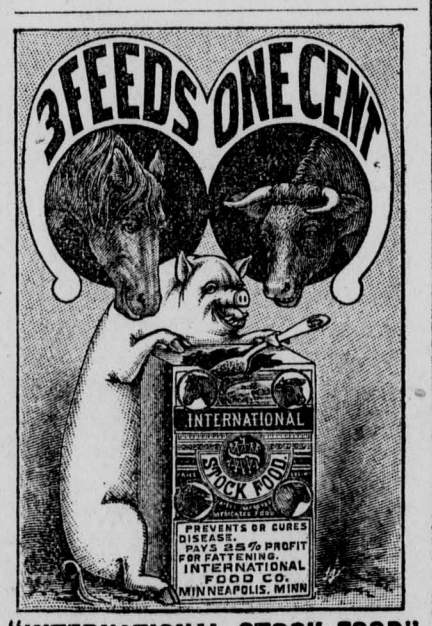


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